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THREE CENTS

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SENATORS PURSUE TRAIL OF ALLEGED SOCIAL LOBBYING

Employee of Swift & Co. Is Questioned Regarding Intimacy With Government Officials, Including Mr. Hurley and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the close of business on Wednesday, the State Department had received official certification from 27 states that the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution had been ratified.

The states in the order of the receipt of their certificates are as follows: Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Maine, Mississippi, Florida, Oklahoma, Washington, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, California, Colorado and Alabama.

CERTIFICATION FROM 27 STATES RECEIVED

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HOW DAIL EIREANN DECLARED REPUBLIC

Complete Independence and Separation From England Was Proclaimed by Sinn Fein Assembly in Dublin Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Surely Ireland and its ways are unique—only here could there be a loyal dinner for returned prisoners of war, held at the Mansion House at 1 o'clock, and later at 3:30 a meeting wholly disloyal in intent and purpose, the meeting of Dail Eireann of the Irish Parliament, held at the same Mansion House by Sinn Feiners.

From the Sinn Fein standpoint, the day was historic, but the paradox of the whole town being decorated with Union Jacks for the returned prisoners may have struck strangers as slightly humorous.

Certainly the whole day's proceedings can be called "Irish" in every sense of the word—the flags, the dinner, the procession of 400 non-commisioned officers and men through the cheering throngs, and later the procession of newly elected Sinn Fein members of Parliament amidst equally hearty cheers.

Dail Eireann was held in the round room of the Mansion House. The room was packed early, many ticket holders failing to get even standing room inside. There was a very good sprinkling of Roman Catholic priests, all wearing a somewhat anxious, watchful look, for no one seems to know quite to where the present Irish representatives charged with the responsibility.

Senator Kenyon inquired of the witness how often he had reported to Swift & Co., and he replied that at first it had been once in two weeks, but recently Mr. Swift and others of the firm had come to his office in Washington for long conferences about once or twice a month. He had proposed to Swift & Co., he testified, that they should court investigation, and he admitted that he may have indicated the Department of Agriculture as the agency through which it should be done. Congress, he held, was not in a position to conduct such an investigation.

Mr. Logan was closely questioned in regard to his intimacy with Mr. Hurley when the latter was chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Hurley, the witness said, had favored inter-departmental investigation of the packers. Senator Kenyon brought out the fact that Mr. Hurley, Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Logan were on intimate terms. They frequently lunched together at the Shoreham, and both Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Hurley were guests of Mr. Logan at many of his private entertainments.

When Mr. Logan objected that the senators were unfair in their questions about his entertainments, Senator Kenyon retorted that a social lobby was as effective as a money lobby, and he declared that he would not put himself under a table which might be furnished by packers, the Standard Oil Company, or other corporations which had legislation pending. The social lobby, he declared, was more dangerous than a financial lobby.

The question of Mr. Logan's having notified the Swifts of the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Food Administrator before it was officially announced was brought up again. Mr. Hoover said that the fact that Mr. Logan was to be appointed was known at the time he wrote the letter to newspaper men generally, and had been published in the newspapers.

Senator Norris thereupon remarked: "You were not earning much of your salary, then, in sending such information."

Mr. Logan said that business men frequently did not pay much attention to what they read, and it was his duty to keep his clients informed. He thought that food conservation had been well handled by the Food Administration.

"I don't agree with you," said Senator Gronna. "It would have been better if it had been left alone. The Administration never asked advice of any farmer or producer," he added.

Under questions by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Logan said that because of the "tainted beef" allegations in the Spanish-American War, he had particularly desired that Swift & Company should furnish the best beef to the army, and he believed they had.

"If you had not advised Swift & Company they would have fed the army tainted beef?" asked Senator Norris.

Food Relief Assailed

Senator Borah Charges Origin of Bill Was in Packing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

The plan is appropriate American

(Continued on page four, column two)

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDICT IN HAVANA

Excommunication Threat Is Published Against Members Who Attended Roosevelt Memorial Service in Episcopal Church

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The warning to all Roman Catholics by the Bishop of Havana that they would be subject to excommunication if they attended the Roosevelt memorial services held in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Havana has stirred up a great deal of hard feeling in Cuba, and has called down upon the offending prelate almost universal condemnation from the part of the Cuban press which is free from subsidies from the Church of Rome. Many American Roman Catholics have not hesitated to express the opinion that the Bishop of Havana committed a very great indiscretion. The anathema of the bishop was expressed in a letter to the sub-director of the *Diario de la Marina*, Cuba's oldest newspaper and recognized organ of the Roman Catholic Church, in the following words:

"Señor Doctor Jose Rivero y Alonso, Sub-Director of the *Diario de la Marina*.

"My Distinguished Friend:

"In the edition of your paper of today's date I have seen a mortuary notice inviting to the religious services which will be held in a Protestant church of the Episcopal rite in memory of the honorable ex-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

"Inasmuch as the (Roman) Catholic church has fulminated the decree of excommunication against all (Roman) Catholics who attend religious services performed by whatever other religious sect, I perform my duty in making it public, reminding all faithful (Roman) Catholics of the existing prohibition, with its penalty, in order that none

may incur it by attending religious services performed by the so-called Episcopal church.

"Reiterating my best wishes, I remain, very attentively, your most affectionate friend.

"THE BISHOP OF HAVANA."

El Mundo, one of the greatest exponent of Cuban public opinion in a cutting but courteous editorial blames the mistake made by the Bishop of Havana and of itself absolves those of the (Roman) Catholic faith who attended the services, which may or may not bring considerable comfort to the attendants, including four members of the Cabinet of President Menocal, who are therefore, because of their act, excommunicated from the church of their faith. El Mundo, after citing the basic ideas of canonical procedure, says:

"Laying aside the principles of canonical procedure and acquitting all those who attended the services of any intention of actual violation of their religious vows, the attitude of the Bishop of Havana is still strange and incomprehensible, discourteous, and has wounded the finest sensibilities not only of the American colony in Havana but of Cubans as well, and may result in a loss of sympathy for the church from those now outside of the fold.

"The Cubans who attended the memorial services were impelled by a patriotic sense of the debt which Cuba owed to Colonel Roosevelt, the manifestations of which the Bishop of Havana attempted to prevent as it had no conception of Cuban history. A moment of serenity and quiet thought might have prevented the Bishop from committing this error of judgment."

How an American (Roman) Catholic feels about the action of the Bishop of Havana is aptly expressed by an editorial in the *Havana Post*, whose editor besides being a (Roman) Catholic was a member of Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders. The editorial says:

"We are overapt fondly to say that certain things cannot happen, are not done, but the above prove too sadly the folly of any such conviction. Cardinal Gibbons or Cardinal Mercier could not have written the above letter, but by the fact that he has done it, we know that the Bishop of Havana could—forcing us to the same horrid conclusion which ensued on the sinking of the Lusitania, that nothing is impossible in this disordered world.

"It happened to be our fortune to attend a 'rattlesnake dance' given as a farewell at Montauk Point to Colonel Roosevelt 20 years ago by the Indians of one of his troops, who loved him. It was a religious ceremony of love, which, according to St. Paul, whose gospels are read regularly in the churches under the direction of the Bishop of Havana, is the supreme element of religion.

"The greatest of the scholastic philosophers, Thomas Aquinas, admiringly called the 'Angelic Doctor' by the Bishop of Havana's co-religionists, postulated 'universal conception' as one of the proofs of the existence of God—all men having such a conception, Aquinas argued, it must be true. Love is no less universal, which is the reason that St. Paul said it is the greatest of all things. It, of course, then, cannot be untrue.

"It was only love that was to be expressed in the service in the Episcopal Church in Havana yesterday—love such as was expressed in the wild dance of the Indians at Montauk Point 20 years ago for the man who was remembered yesterday. St. Paul, who wrote many epistles, would not have written the one which we have reproduced in translation, nor would have Gibbons or Mercier or Thomas

Aquinas. The tenets of it are not (Roman) Catholic—they would seem to be simply Spanish."

It is this spirit, this Spanish spirit, that is generally thought here to have prompted the Bishop of Havana to try to prevent Cubans from paying respect to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN IS DECLARED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICKOUNT UCHIDA DENIES ANY DESIRE FOR TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION — FAVORS DEVELOPING REGULAR TRADE WITH CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, delivered the following speech in the Imperial Diet on Jan. 21:

"The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in a complete victory of the Allies, and the work of the Peace Conference has been already initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies, but the establishment of a new system of international law.

"It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle, but also the prevention of an outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction, we are decided to cooperate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realization of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects.

"The relations between Japan and her allied powers have considerably increased in solidity, due to the community interest governing these relations in the prosecution of war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Hashiguchi to England and his itinerary

to the United States, the present campaign of the Chinese revolution, the movement to foist upon the people medical autocracy and violation of their personal liberties through enforced examination of their children by the representatives of one particular remedial agency, have not been content to confine their efforts to the securing of federal legislation on the subject.

"Many of the state legislatures have the same purpose in their legislative programs for the year. The states in which such legislation is proposed, with the type of legislation planned,

are as follows:

Colorado—A bill providing compulsory physical education in all schools of the State under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction.

Illinois—A bill providing for compulsory health supervision, and also a bill providing for compulsory physical training.

Kansas—Legislation providing for adequate and effective physical supervision of all the school children of Kansas through "competent visiting school physicians and trained nurses."

Massachusetts—A bill providing for a state-wide system of physical education.

Oklahoma—A bill providing for medical inspection of all school children.

Pennsylvania—A bill to facilitate the problems of Americanization and physical education.

South Carolina—A bill providing for medical inspection in schools.

South Dakota—A bill providing for health inspection in schools, including the employment of nurses.

"Realizing, however, that the contemplated withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain, for the time being, a certain portion of the forces in various localities in Eastern Siberia.

"At the same time, they have decided to effect as much reduction in the number of the Japanese troops as the absolute requirements of situation will permit. We do not forget for a moment the conspicuous services Russia rendered at the initial stage of the war in the allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by diverting and checking German military activities on the various fronts.

"Unfortunately, internal trouble, which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the great war, forced her to withdraw from the struggle against Germany. Yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight, and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by the patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of a unified and orderly government, may be crowned with success.

"We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the great powers, to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world, and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose.

"We have no intention whatever of interfering in the internal policies of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency to take advantage of the domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

"Turning to the Chinese question, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interest of the foreign powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both contending factions on Dec. 2, last, in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America and Italy.

"Further, in view of the present situation of that strife, it was feared that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to general misgiving, and hamper the speedy settlement of the pending differences to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike.

"Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving China any financial assistance, either in the form of a loan, or in any other form calculated to create anxiety, lest it might foment political complications in that country. The government can not, however, undertake to discourage the financial and economic enterprise of their nationals, so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth

(Continued on page two, column four)

MEDICALILLS IN NINE LEGISLATURES

INTERESTS BACK OF ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN BY NATIONAL REGULATION ARE ALSO OPERATING IN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Christian Science Monitor made public on Tuesday the details of the United States Senate bill introduced by Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia, providing for the establishment of a Department of Education, one of the features of which is compulsory medical examination of the children in the schools. While it is generally understood at the Capitol that this measure never will be considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, nevertheless the Christian Science Monitor has learned definitely that the interests back of the movement to foist upon the people medical autocracy and violation of their personal liberties through enforced examination of their children by the representatives of one particular remedial agency, have not been content to confine their efforts to the securing of federal legislation on the subject.

"The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in a complete victory of the Allies, and the work of the Peace Conference has been already initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies, but the establishment of a new system of international law.

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were detaching themselves from serious difficulties.

There are two main questions to be answered upon this new Portuguese revolution; first, upon its cause, and the second, its prospects.

As to the former, the outside world has had practically no knowledge whatever of the progress of events in Portugal, during the past three years, during which period there has been continual seething discontent, with periodical outbreaks of a more or less violent character.

Thanks to the different censures, little news of these events has got abroad, and few of the newspapers have found their way out of the country, but, for obvious reasons, Spain has been well in touch with what has been happening, and has kept close account of it all, since, in certain contingencies, she might be closely interested.

The cause of the particular crisis of the moment is the old one of acute economic difficulties, worked upon gravely by short-sighted politicians, and suddenly fanned to white heat by the specious introduction of monarchial questions.

Amid many conflicting statements upon the value of the latter factor, those well acquainted with the situation express their views definitely that, in the first place, Royalist disclaimers through Señor Ayres Ornelas, chief representative in Lisbon, must be largely discounted, because there is not the slightest doubt that Royalist undercurrents, in the direction of re-establishment of the old monarchy, have been strong for some time past, and have only been waiting an opportunity which now seems to have arrived.

It is natural that, for reasons of fact, disclaimers should be made until the success of a movement passes beyond the doubtful stage. Nobody believes that the Braganza dynasty has abandoned Portugal for ever, or is not waiting the opportunity which it believes, will inevitably come.

The Royalists themselves, however, are far too weak at present to make the smallest attempt to direct the revolution, and this movement in the North lacks the thoroughness in that it is largely adopted by mere revolutionaries, who are not particularly Royalists or anything at all, but adopt this as a distinctive cry, and thus to establish a new and definite rallying point. How far it will succeed in such circumstances is doubtful.

Portugal seems to wish to resist the fully-Royalist attempts, but has been torn asunder in recent times, and her republic has never had really any chance to settle down. A vast number of strong and often secret influences are continually at work. Thus the newspaper order says that most of the Portuguese disturbances are due to ramifications and enterprises of a secret society which has been at work since 1907, and whose first business was to destroy the monarchy, and after that, consolidate the republic.

It seems to have made a change of plans lately. Too much importance must not be attached to such explanations, but it must be remembered that the state of things has been almost chaotic for some time past, and the life of Portugal has been ripe for intrigues of every description.

As to the prospects, it is a truism to say that everything depends on Lisbon. It looks like standing fast, but still its situation is doubtful. The so-called new monarchist government, which has been proclaimed at Oporto, is ready to come to the capital by the next train, all complete.

Paiva Condeiro has appointed himself Prime Minister and Minister of War, and other portfolios have been allotted in due order. Viscount Banho becoming Education Minister; Senhor D'Alvaro, Minister of Interior; Senhor Lima, Foreign Minister; and Count Azevedo, Minister of Public Works.

In these northern quarters loyalists are spreading considerably and is becoming fairly general. Bands are playing the old national anthem and the people singing in the streets.

The statement is being widely circulated that the revolution is of Bolshevik origin. There have been Bolsheviks in Portugal, as everywhere else, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that they have anything to do with this business, and there are many convincing reasons to the contrary.

The latest reports are to the effect that large numbers of fugitives, chiefly Northern Republicans, are endeavoring to cross over into Spain with their belongings, but the Spanish authorities are stopping them.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS MEETS JANUARY 27

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Camille Huysmans reached Berne on Jan. 18, and the meeting of the International Socialist Congress has been fixed for Jan. 27.

MR. VENIZELOS AND ARMENIANS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Venizelos, together with other Greek ministers and notabilities, were entertained at the Ritz Hotel recently by the Armenian colony. Speeches were made by Mr. Venizelos, Nubar Pasha, and Tchobanian. In the course of his speech, Mr. Venizelos declared there was an Armenian element in his army.

MARSHAL HAIG THANKS BELGIUM
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—A proclamation by Sir Douglas Haig was recently posted on the walls of the city thanking Belgium for her kindness to British prisoners of war. The Belgian papers commenting on the proclamation declare the Belgians will never forget the welcome they received from the British people.

CONGRESS DECIDES ON RUSSIAN AFFAIR

Delegates From All Russian Governments Are Invited to Meet Representatives of the Allies to Discuss the Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers, the Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated powers, and the Japanese representatives, met at the Quai d'Orsay between 3 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows:

"The single object which the representatives of the associated powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way. They regard the Russian people as their friends, not as their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped."

"It is clear to them that the troubles and distresses of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread and more and more impossible to relieve, unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation are once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order."

"They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way. They recognize the revolution, without reservation, and will in no way, and in no circumstances aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution. It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles."

"The associated powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully and unreservedly as they would serve every other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people."

"In this spirit, and with this purpose, they have taken the following action:

"They invite every organized group that is now exercising or attempting to exercise political authority or military control anywhere within Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia, as they stood before the war just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to Princes Island, Sea of Marmara, where they will be met by representatives of the associated powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms amongst the parties invited, and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory, inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war, or against Finland, or against any people or territory, whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the 14 articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be meanly withdrawn and aggressive military action cease."

"These representatives are invited to confer with representatives of the associated powers in the freest and frankest way with a view to ascertaining the wishes of all sections of the Russian people and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purposes, and happy cooperative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world."

"A prompt reply to this invitation is requested. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by Feb. 15, 1919."

The proposal will be sent tonight by wireless to the interested parties.

The meeting then decided to call a plenary session of the conference for 3 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 25, to discuss the subject of the League of Nations on the basis of the proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George, as well as other subjects which were examined this afternoon.

League Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Dr. Ador, President of the Swiss Confederation, was met on arrival by President Poincaré. Dr. Ador is staying at the Hotel Maurice as the guest of the French Government. The Swiss President has come to confer with allied statesmen on several important questions, notably the economic situation of Switzerland and the League of Nations.

A prompt reply to this invitation is requested. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by Feb. 15, 1919."

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Armenian Delegate Arrives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Tigran Kelelian, one of the delegates sent by the Armenian people to the Peace Conference, has arrived. No invitation has as yet been issued to the Armenian delegates to attend the conference. The omission is the subject of a protest by the London Council of the Armenian United Association and the Armenian church, who have sent the following telegram to the Peace Conference:

"An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy.

"After the unexampled sufferings and sacrifices and the important military services of our martyred nation to the Entente cause, it has come as a profound disappointment and surprise to the Armenian community of London that the Peace Conference, to which we look for reparations and justice, has opened without an Armenian delegate to plead our nation's cause, whose moral claim is far stronger than any before the conference. In the name of the Armenian community of London, we respectfully appeal to the august conference to redress the injustice."

The delegation to the Peace Conference from the Caucasus is headed by Avestis Aharonian, president of the Armenian Native Council of Caucasus.

allied statesmen, read a document by the Soviet leader, declaring that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were too reactionary for the Soviets to have any dealings with.

The Journal des Débats publishes a strong article on the need for the Allies to take effective measures against Bolshevism without delay. In Poland and the Baltic provinces, the tide should be stemmed by providing the powers in authority in those countries with arms, munitions and equipment, which should enable them to make sufficiently effective resistance to the Red Guards' advance.

The paper declares that the Allies would be guilty of irreparable crime if they did not immediately dispatch to Poland, Estonia, and Lithuania, war matériel, for which they have no use now themselves, but which means safety to those countries from the Red Guard invasion.

The date of President Wilson's reception by the Chamber of Deputies has been fixed for Feb. 2.

French Peace Committee Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Following on M. Clemenceau's request to the Chamber for support of the Legislature in refraining from unnecessary interpellations of the government during the sitting of the Peace Conference, the proposal has been made by a large number of deputies that a peace committee should be formed somewhat on the lines of the committee of 1871 appointed by the National Assembly. The peace committee would obtain sufficient information from plenipotentiaries to enable them to draw up reports to be laid before the Chamber. If the proposal is accepted, it is probable a peace committee would be formed of members of regular parliamentary committees.

Deputations From Africa

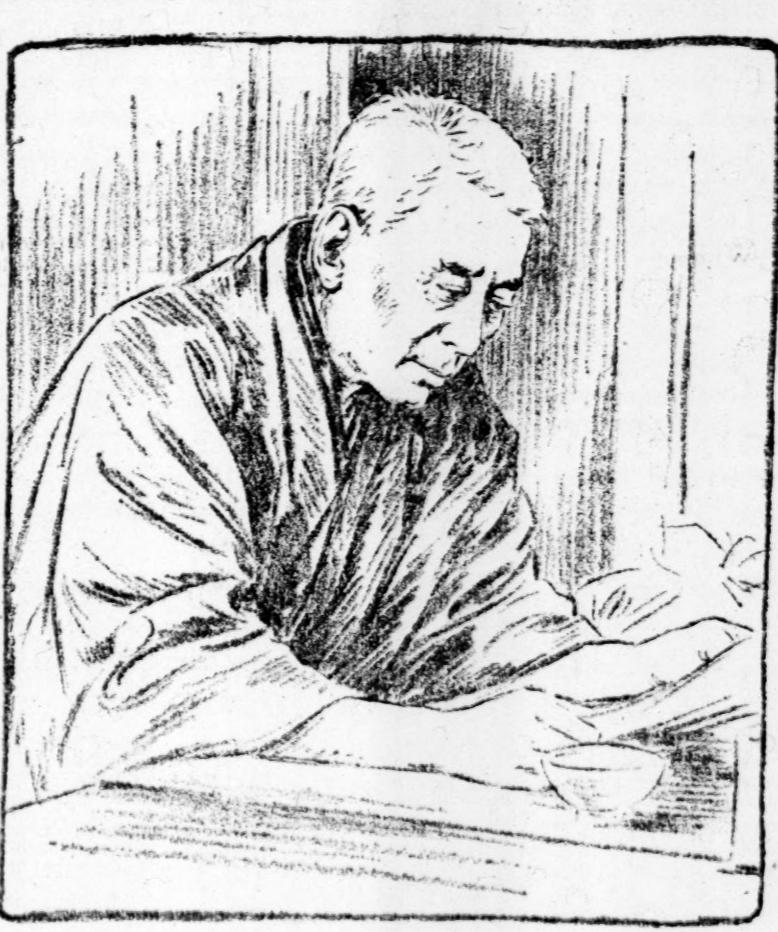
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa (Wednesday)—The Nationalist Congress, held in Bloemfontein for the appointing of a deputation to proceed to Europe to urge the claims of an independent South Africa, passed a resolution to that effect. Mr. Heribot and General de Wet were appointed Free State delegates. The Transvaal Congress has also appointed delegates for the same purpose.

Map showing Princes Island

Where representatives of associated powers are to meet Russian delegates

(Continued from page one)



Takashi Hara

Premier of Japan, who in a recent speech in the Diet, declared in favor of open door with China

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN IS DECLARED

(Continued from page one)

of the special relations between the two neighboring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have since then suspended their military activities, and that the body of opinion in favor of the speedy inauguration of a peace conference is now in a fair way of becoming realized.

"It is the ardent hope of the government that the Chinese statesmen of various political affinities will speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the republic in order to keep pace with the situation of the world.

"In view of the mischievous rumors circulated abroad from time to time regarding our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China or elsewhere. Neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China, and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness, such as is calculated to bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain the sincere friend of China, and to use our best endeavors for the development of China's brilliant future, and for the promotion of the general well-being of the Chinese people.

"Upon acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow, we would restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding the Shantung province. At the same time, we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to insure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the government and the people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighborly relations with Japan, would not deny us the needed cooperation in this respect.

"They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of the case that may arise, in the realization of their legitimate aspirations, which would be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of the financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The idea underlying this movement is to assure a definite establishment of lasting peace, based on justice, and the ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of this country.

"Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace, and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation.

"An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy.

"After the unexampled sufferings and sacrifices and the important military services of our martyred nation to the Entente cause, it has come as a profound disappointment and surprise to the Armenian community of London that the Peace Conference, to which we look for reparations and justice, has opened without an Armenian delegate to plead our nation's cause, whose moral claim is far stronger than any before the conference. In the name of the Armenian community of London, we respectfully appeal to the august conference to redress the injustice."

The delegation to the Peace Conference from the Caucasus is headed by Avestis Aharonian, president of the Armenian Native Council of Caucasus.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow at 8:30 and Saturday Evening at 8

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Henry Rabaud, Conductor

Soloist—ALFRED CORTOT—Piano
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 (Plus War Tax)

THEATRICAL

Boston, Hollis St. Theatre
Mrs. Wells & Nat. at 2
MR. & MRS. COBURN
Present

The Better Ole
Cast, Bairnsfather's Comedy, with Music
NEW YORK, CORT THEATRE—NOW
Broadway—Now
BUFFALO, Majestic Theatre—Now
CLEVELAND, Euclid O. H.—Week Jan. 27

THE BETTER OLE
Cast, Bairnsfather's Comedy, with Music
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HOW UNITED STATES ARMY IS PAID OFF

A previous article on this subject was published in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 10, 1918. The two articles were prepared by Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance of the War Department, and deal particularly with the settlement of accounts of enlisted men who have no records, such payments being made on the affidavit of the soldier.

II

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The payment of the great cantonments in this country presented a big problem. In some of these cantonments the force to be paid approximated 60,000 men, yet the problem was solved so that payments at the various cantonments and posts have been completed on an average of not later than the fifth of each month. Many of the cantonments are paid on the last day of the month. This result could not have been achieved without a great simplification in methods of payment and without the efficient and hearty cooperation of the disbursing officers in the field. Since the signing of the armistice approximately 700,000 enlisted men have been separated from the service and given their final pay, including settlement of all their allowances and allotments for various purposes and the payment of their travel allowances to their homes. Since the declaration of war it has been customary on the part of certain of our periodicals to suggest that various experts in business life be called into the service to handle this or that army activity that the average army officer is not supposed to have the ability or the experience to perform. It is a fair question to submit at this time as to whether this wholesale separation of men from the service in that limited time given and the settlement of their accounts could have been accomplished more accurately or more promptly or in a more business-like way than has been done by the finance officers of the United States Army.

The periodicals have also gotten into the habit of calling attention to failure of the War Department to pay its allotments, referring to the allotments of enlisted men who set aside certain portions of their pay to be paid to certain designated allottees. Army allotments carry no family allowances. Allotments which carry such allowances are filed with, controlled by and paid by the Treasury Department and not the War Department. The army allotments are all paid from the office of the zone finance officer in the Lemon Building, New York Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. These allotments at the beginning of war numbered less than 10,000, which gradually increased until they exceeded more than 1,000,000. At the present time, owing to the completion of allotments for bonds of the second Liberty Loan the number has been reduced to something more than 500,000. There has been absolutely no failure to make prompt payment of these allotments. When war was declared there was a law requiring that a full month should intervene between the date of accrual of a soldier's allotment and the date of payment. In October, 1917, the War Department succeeded in getting this law amended so that payment could be made when the money had accrued. In November, 1917, two payments of allotments were made to allottees so as to eliminate this intervening month, and since that date army allotments have been and are being paid promptly and regularly in the early part of the month following the month in which the money accrues.

In connection with the payment of allotments there have been certain statements in the press relative to a bill introduced by Representative Saunders of Virginia, providing for the payment by the War Department of certain allotments of soldiers which were discontinued by the Treasury Department. Some time in June last at a conference attended by representatives of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department and representatives of the War and Navy Departments attention was called to the fact that the Treasury Department files contained a number of voluntary allotments made by enlisted men in the army and navy which carried no allowances and therefore were of the class of applications for allotments which pertained to the army and navy. These allotments were made on Treasury Department forms and the payment of the allotments was being made by the Treasury Department, although as stated they carried with them no allowances, being exclusively a part of the soldier's pay. It was estimated that there were more than 200,000 of these cases. Inasmuch as they did not necessarily belong to the Treasury Department, and that department at that time was almost overwhelmed with the great mass of business thrown upon it, it was decided by the Treasury Department to discontinue these allotments with payments for the month of June. To meet this condition instructions were sent out in June by the War Department to every cantonment, post and station, and to every other command in the army, calling attention to the fact that discontinuance would be made of this class of allotments and outlining in detail the procedure to be followed if the soldiers desired to continue these allotments through the War Department allotment system. This notification was sent in ample time to permit soldiers to forward to the War Department the necessary allotments forms in season for the payment for the month of July, and the necessary steps were taken to see that these instructions were given the widest publicity, and it is reasonable to believe, in view of the method adopted, that every one concerned was made familiar with what had taken place and the necessary procedure to be followed if they wished the allotments continued, so that every man who wanted to continue his allotment had opportunity to do so.

It has been suggested that the War

Department should have taken up the payment of these allotments without waiting for a definite allotment from the soldier, but this was not possible under the Army Law, which required that the allotment should be made in a specified manner under the provisions of the Army Allotment Act.

Following the announcement from the War Department more than 200,000 allotments were received from the field, evidently in compliance with instructions, and it is fair to presume that all of these soldiers allotted who desired to renew their allotments have already done so, and these allotments are being regularly paid by the War Department.

It should be borne in mind that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance discontinued all allotments which carried family allowances. As it is fair to presume that in all cases of dependency allowance had been granted, it follows that in none of the discontinued cases was there a probability of any suffering caused by the discontinuance. At the hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, at the time the Saunders Bill was under discussion, the Director of Finance stated that if any case of real suffering, because of the Treasury Department's action, was reported to the War Department, steps would be immediately taken to see that the allotment was paid, and it is interesting to note that not one application has been made to the Finance Director's office in response to this offer.

A statement relative to the issuance of Liberty bonds, with especial reference to the second Liberty Loan bonds, may be of interest. The army allotments to the second Liberty Loan amounted to \$39,564,950. Enlisted men who subscribed for these bonds were instructed to indicate on the back of the allotment form the name and address of the party to whom the bonds should be sent when payment was completed, and if they wished the bond for themselves and were destined for overseas they were notified that the War Department would hold the bonds in trust for them, if so desired.

As in the case of payment of allotments the issuance of bonds is absolutely current, and if there are enlisted men in this country who have subscribed for these bonds and have failed to receive them, such failure is due either to the fact that organization commanders have failed to report the completion of payment or that an insufficient address has been given. Such complaints as have been made are in most cases due to the failure to give a good and sufficient address. Of the bonds issued 12,634 have been returned by the Post Office Department because of incomplete or insufficient address furnished by the soldier. Of this number, 5514 bonds still await the correct address.

It may be well to state in this connection that every bond that is forwarded is registered, the Post Office Department having very kindly cooperated with the War Department and established a registry branch in the office from which the bonds are issued to subscribers. No attempt was made to send bonds to subscribers who were on duty overseas, as the Post Office Department declined to accept registered mail for overseas addresses. In all cases of complaint of failure to receive bonds application should be made to the Director of Finance, Washington, District of Columbia, and the matter will be promptly investigated.

Let me repeat that soldiers and officers are being promptly paid, and that complaints of failure to receive pay, forwarded to the Office of the Director of Finance, Washington, District of Columbia, will be promptly investigated, and the proper remedy applied; that allotments made through the army allotment system are and have been paid regularly and promptly, and complaints of failure to pay allotments and allowances do not pertain to the War Department; that the issue of Liberty bonds to army subscribers is absolutely current, and where record has been received of completion of payment and the address given is correct, the bond will be promptly received by the party designated.

QUEBEC LAND GRANT FOR RETURNING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The government of the Province of Quebec has made plans to provide excellent facilities for those returning soldiers who are ready to take up the land. One of the finest townships in the Abitibi district, on the Transcontinental Railway, will be opened up for soldier settlement, 100 acres being allotted to each man, which, with the federal money grant, should provide an excellent start for those anxious to take up agricultural life. There will, of course, be provisions to prevent the land falling into the hands of speculators, the land grant being conceded only to bona fide settlers.

Quebec will also offer inducements to secure settlers from Europe. It is the policy of the government to attract the best class of settlers, preferably those from the agricultural districts of the various countries.

SOLDIERS' SECRETARIES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Dominion Government has appointed, at the nomination of the Great War Veterans' Association, five field secretaries to work in conjunction with the repatriation committee. They are to gather information in the various Canadian provinces and to act as a connecting link between the returned soldiers and the government. The names of the secretaries are: Sergt. James Robinson, Lt. Col. D. C. M. of Vancouver, British Columbia; Lieut. Edward Roberts, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Sergt. W. J. Eddie of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Trooper Victor R. Brown, of Montreal, Quebec; and Sergt. Sydney Whittley, of Peterborough, Ontario.

These men have special reasons, says the Count, for placing this question above all others. Their industries are rela-

URGENCY OF LAND REFORM IN SPAIN

Count de Romanones Thinks Spain Will Be Unable to Hold Her Own in World Markets Without Economic Reforms

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The Count de Romanones recently contributed an article to La Producción Nacional, which attracted much attention. In this article the count, who has been more inconsistent than almost any other Spanish statesman on the imperative necessity of undertaking various land and other reforms without further delay, gives close attention to the question and indicates the difficulty in which Spain will find herself in the near future in competition with her rivals in the world markets, unless she applies herself in the most practical manner to these matters.

He says at the outset that little by little, the conviction is penetrating the masses of the people and the political parties, that after all, political problems, as they are known in Spain, are merely superficial. A political problem appears on the surface of things as an emanation from something that resides far deeper, at the very roots of social life. The former are dealt with by legal formulae, followed at times by desperate struggles, but as all these are mere suggestions the arduous labor that has been applied to the question is sterile. The forms have been transformed, but the essence, the reality of the subject, remains intact.

Then he goes on to say that those who do not allow themselves to be deceived by mere chimeras, or do not live entirely inclosed, as it were, in their own little world, know that the real basis of all the great modern problems is economic. There can be no doubt of it as regards the great social question. The masses of the people struggle to obtain a reduction of their hours of work, to get their wages increased, to have their individual independence recognized, based upon their work, to obtain the leisure necessary to enjoy those pleasures to which a man naturally turns when the quest for material necessities is slackened and there is time and strength for such enjoyment.

The great social question, the count goes on to say, is fundamentally a moral question, one of justice. It can only be solved in the field of economics and the governments must approach it by juridical ways. Such a conception of this great problem reconciles the various exclusive schools, which, having only paid regard to one of its phases, presume to claim for moral science, for law, for culture or for economy, a problem in which all these expressions of life are concerned. The chief part of this economic question, in which lies the solution of all the prevailing social uneasiness which causes so much misery and which is spread through all the organizations of collective life, is the agrarian problem.

The Count de Romanones now urges that, mere truism as it is, and absurdly elementary, it is necessary to declare all the time that the first consideration in all questions of the reconstruction of the life and industry of a nation must be the land problem. In the end every corporation has its basis on the land from which are drawn its foods and the primary materials for all its industries. The first consideration in remaking a society, as in its first establishment, must always be the land of the country. The laborer must go first to the virgin soil, the land workers precede and do not follow manufacturers and business men. If there are too few in a country its civilization must retrogress; if the husbandman is absent, civilization will collapse. Such simple ideas, trivial almost, but firm and effective, must always be present in the thoughts of governments when they set forth to elevate a people. A decadent country, whatever the energies it holds within itself, cannot rise to prosperity if it leaves its agriculture in a state of neglect, no matter what formulae and solutions it adopts. These fundamentals must inevitably inspire the economic effort of the Liberal parties in Spain in the future.

There is scarcely any country, says the Count, where this question is not being given some degree of preference at the present time. Italy, although a belligerent, has for some time past been giving her attention to the restoration of the South and her land in the Sicilian latitude, understanding that this is her weak point which detracts from the prosperity resulting from her unity. In Germany the struggle between the agrarians and the industrialists are badly dissimilated by the conflict between the feudal and military German and the Germany of the Liberals and of Social Democracy. The agitations and political struggles of France in the past are not so far distant that one may not reflect upon the contrast between urban labor and the effort of the husbandman, the small proprietor who constitutes the sole social basis of that republic. In the United States the great financiers and the enormous accumulations of capital, dragging in their train a legion of manufacturers, are represented in the Republican Party, but they have before them the Yankee toilers on the land and the masses of the proletariat, and the interests which fight under the political names of Republicans and Democrats.

And we farmers are in desperate need of such help as these men who have been ready to sacrifice their lives, but have not had to, can give us. I write with feeling because of my experiences with help on my farm in New Jersey ever since that summer of 1914. And my fellow citizens and the citizens of adjoining states have fared no better.

It has been comparatively easy to find middle-aged men willing to take from their men's situations, on large estates, but men who were willing and competent to plant and cultivate and harvest crops were scarce before we went into the war; since then they have been practically unobtainable. Two summers ago I tried women and found they did the best hand weeding I had done that year after a succession of lazy, incompetent, dishonest Jews and Gentiles of the sterner sex. Partly because men were not to be had and partly because these women above mentioned worked on exceptionally well. I attempted last spring to have all my work except the plowing done by women. Mine is a truck farm where, if at all, they ought to be equal to the most difficult tasks the farm offers.

The three women I employed were all young, possessed of rather more than average health and strength and all had some previous experience and training in outdoor work. They were all willing and faithful, but when the heavy work of lifting manure, harrowing and cultivating with a horse

tively poor, her commerce is organized only to the most elementary extent. Her wealth is insufficient for the sustenance of new responsibilities, her budget is a miserable thing compared with that of the other European states. The rural population is proportionately very meager and emigration very difficult. The life of Spain and all that affects it are but little considered and understood. If prosperity is desired a beginning must be made with the establishment of agricultural and industrial vitality.

At the conclusion of his statement the Count says that the Liberal Party in Spain is giving its deep attention to this subject, which requires to be studied from a special Spanish point of view. It is no use, he says, transporting foreign formulae to Spain, or in a servile way copying solutions from other lands. Doctrines may be common to many countries and the right grounds upon which an ideal of agrarian prosperity are based may be identical, but every country has its own peculiarities, its agrarian features, its practical possibilities, its compromises with the past, its special ideas for the future.

He says at the outset that little by little, the conviction is penetrating the masses of the people and the political parties, that after all, political problems, as they are known in Spain, are merely superficial. A political problem appears on the surface of things as an emanation from something that resides far deeper, at the very roots of social life. The former are dealt with by legal formulae, followed at times by desperate struggles, but as all these are mere suggestions the arduous labor that has been applied to the question is sterile. The forms have been transformed, but the essence, the reality of the subject, remains intact.

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(Signed) A. DINSMOOR.

Sterling, Illinois, Jan. 18, 1919.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must reserve sole judgment on their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 555)

Agriculture for the Returning Soldier

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To farmers, the question of finding employment for large numbers of men who are being mustered out of the army seems simple. We read of schemes to build millions of new homes, to construct highways, to carry on unnamed government work for the sake of saving these men from idleness. In the next column of the newspaper we read that Belgians, French, Poles, Armenians, Russians, not to mention Germans, are starving; that they must be either supplied with food from this country for a year or two or perish. We have ourselves been on shorter rations than we enjoy, and we are conjured still to limit ourselves for the sake of our brethren.

What better work can possibly be given to many thousands of these men no longer needed under arms than that the farmers of this country have to offer?

We hear that the boys who have returned are happy, that those still on the other side are eagerly waiting their turn to come. Some of whom who once would have scorned to work on the soil may now volunteer to do it. Not only may this be the case with country-bred boys who preferred a bank or store or factory to the home farm, but also with many city-bred men who have tasted life in the open and find it offers more than they knew.

There are yet three months before serious outdoor work in the northern states can begin. What could be wiser than the enactment by Congress or the state Legislature of statutes which will encourage or even compel good numbers of men who have had no farm training to enter agricultural schools or experiment stations where room could somehow be made for them? Or to do the thing on a larger but no too large scale, why cannot the government immediately convert some of the great camps into agricultural training schools?

Preparedness for spring work in the fields could be made as intensive as was that for military service. The most ignorant could be taught practical elementary lessons in planting and cultivating. It would not, I believe, be difficult to find intelligent farmers willing to act as instructors in the camps, until their spring work begins. That their instruction would be better than that given in some of the so-called agricultural schools, if there are any, is quite probable. I have had such students sent to work for me from New York offices, who did not know what a spade was, who could not harness a horse or milk a cow. There had been too much specialization in their training, or something else was wrong with it. These returning soldiers need more practical instruction than they had had.

And we farmers are in desperate need of such help as these men who have been ready to sacrifice their lives, but have not had to, can give us. I write with feeling because of my experiences with help on my farm in New Jersey ever since that summer of 1914. And my fellow citizens and the citizens of adjoining states have fared no better.

It has been comparatively easy to find middle-aged men willing to take from their men's situations, on large estates, but men who were willing and competent to plant and cultivate and harvest crops were scarce before we went into the war; since then they have been practically unobtainable. Two summers ago I tried women and found they did the best hand weeding I had done that year after a succession of lazy, incompetent, dishonest Jews and Gentiles of the sterner sex. Partly because men were not to be had and partly because these women above mentioned worked on exceptionally well. I attempted last spring to have all my work except the plowing done by women. Mine is a truck farm where, if at all, they ought to be equal to the most difficult tasks the farm offers.

The three women I employed were all young, possessed of rather more than average health and strength and all had some previous experience and training in outdoor work. They were all willing and faithful, but when the heavy work of lifting manure, harrowing and cultivating with a horse

came to be done, they simply had not the strength to lift the implements properly, for hours at a time. All three women could not do in a week what one efficient Irishman far beyond the draft age did in a day. It is true that college girls and others have done well on large estates in units, but only in a limited number of places can such units be established.

There is no gainsaying the fact: the same sort of brawn and muscles and youthful vigor and enthusiasm as carried the war to a swift conclusion overseas is needed here in our fields; the broad ranches of the West and the small but more intensively cultivated farms of the East. If in this service there is less adventure there is also less danger; if there is less glory there is also less hardship; if this service demands less sacrifice, it shows an equal love for humanity.

If the appeal of starving millions does not bring sufficient volunteers into the fields, then it seems to me conscription ought to be resorted to as a necessity no less urgent than that which a few months ago took men from every pursuit of civil life into military service.

(Signed) A. DINSMOOR.

Sterling, Illinois, Jan. 18, 1919.

BYPATHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The annual meeting of the Public School Protective League, held in Blanchard Hall recently, provided the opportunity for telling a large audience consisting of its members some of the things which the league has been able to accomplish during the past year.

It was in October, 1917, that the work of the league had grown to such proportions that an office was established and the work since directed from there, with an office attendant in charge.

When I visit a new place, the by-

ways it offers are my first thought

and adventure. I have thus ac-

quired a collection of bypaths, which

I proudly cherish. I really repre-

sents, I believe, all the types known

COLLUSION AMONG PACKERS DENIED

J. Ogden Armour Advocates a Central Agency to Control Shipment of Meat Animals in Order to Stabilize Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday, J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago meat packer, confined himself strictly to giving information about his own company, and, having stated that there was no collusion between Armour & Co. and others of the "big five," he repeatedly declared himself unable to answer when questions were asked concerning the methods of other packers. When he did make statements regarding the policies of packers he was careful to include the independent and small packers.

Mr. Armour proved less cautious and more expansive on the stand than he had the day before under questioning, and while he was unable to give information regarding many details, he declared himself anxious to meet the wishes of the committee and expressed himself as grateful for having this opportunity to talk over the packing industry, which he regarded as one of the most important to the interests of the country. Probably the most significant statement elicited from Mr. Armour was the one in which he advocated the establishment of a central agency to control the shipment of meat animals to market as a means of stabilizing prices and of preventing glutts in the market. The consumer, he said, could protect himself in a measure by refusing to buy, but the producer, like the packer, had to take what he could get. Anything that was to the interest of the producer was to the interest of the packer.

At present the Food Administration exercises a certain amount of stabilizing influence, and Mr. Armour thought that something of the same sort could be done in peace times. Mr. Armour said that it would have been urged before, except that the packers were afraid of being suspected of an illegal combination.

"If there was a little more liberal thought in the treatment of the packers," he said, "it would be better for the general public. There ought to be some way for the packers, producers and consumers to get together for the advantage of each."

Asked what would be the effect if the price fixed by the Food Administration on hogs should be terminated, he replied that temporarily the price would be lowered, but the packers could afford to take a loss and in the end prices would be higher and it would be bad for every one. The witness said that the railroad service now was very good, but this was an open winter, so that one could not judge fairly. Asked if he favored government ownership of the railroads, he replied that the railroads and packers were in the same class in that regard. Personally, he preferred private to government ownership for most things, including railroads. Personal initiation, personal service and personal competition were good things for the country. But he thought it would be a bad thing to return the roads to the owners in the condition in which they were at the beginning of the war. The only thing that saved the roads from bankruptcy was the government taking them over. The men then got a living wage and the shippers had to pay more.

Questioning from members of the committee brought out the information that the Armour company had grown from a \$160,000 concern, started by the father of J. Ogden Armour, to one of about \$170,000,000, having practically doubled itself every five years for 50 years. All of the stock is owned by the Armour family, five or six members. Mr. Armour could not tell what the business was worth outside of this country, the figures presented to the committee being for the United States only. Mr. Armour said that his salary is \$25,000 a year, and that the packers' profits are less than those of any other large industry in the country. The business could not be carried on for less.

He invited the committee to come to Chicago and examine the books and the packers' methods. "If we were not fundamentally right, we could not have lived and would not be here in this community," he said.

SUFFRAGE HISTORY TO BE COMPLETED

NEW YORK, New York—The movement for woman suffrage is now so far advanced and its success seems so fully assured, that the Leslie National Suffrage Commission has released Mrs. Ida Husted Harper from its department of editorial correspondence, which she has conducted for the last two years.

Under the auspices of the commission, Mrs. Harper will begin at once the fifth and last volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage." The first three volumes were prepared in 1876-1883 by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, an able New York woman. Volume IV, which closes the century, was written by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Harper in 1900-1902. Mrs. Harper expects to complete the work by the autumn of 1920.

LOWELL PROGRAM TO INCLUDE BRITISH

NEW YORK, New York—British men of letters have been invited to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell, American poet, essayist and one-time Ambassador to England, which has begu

planned by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to take place Feb. 19 to 23, inclusive. Kipling, Barrie, Doyle, Chesterton, Bridges, Noyes, Quiller-Couch, Herbert Asquith, Viscount Grey and Lord Bryce are among those tendered invitations. There will be a reception of the visiting British writers, and Canadians also, by President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, a banquet, a special performance of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," and a public meeting, which is expected to be the largest representative gathering of British and American writers ever assembled here.

SENATORS PURSUE TRAIL OF ALLEGED SOCIAL LOBBYING

(Continued from page one)

money to feed the peoples of liberated territory in Europe, as well as toward off the menace of Bolshevism was originated in the conclaves of the packers in Chicago. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, declared on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday, in course of the debate on the \$100,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Senator Borah charged that the act of charity urged with regard to starving peoples in Europe was not the result of a study of conditions abroad, but was decided on at a conference held in this country between the packers and Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Interalleled Food Commission, before the latter left the United States. Stating that he had evidence to prove that there had been collusion, Senator Borah asserted that it was the packers, and not the commission in charge of relief in Europe, who had originated the plan.

President Wilson, urged the Senator from Idaho, did not make a study of the conditions himself, but had acted on the recommendation of Mr. Hoover to have Congress appropriate the \$100,000,000, agreed on in conference with the packers, whose aim was to stabilize the market and keep up the prices they were permitted to make by the Food Administration. The evidence of this alleged collusion was not produced, but the charges were sufficiently startling to prevent the bill coming to a vote.

It is considered extremely unfortunate that the packers' methods and activities in the manipulation of American markets should have been forced strongly on the attention of senators in the debate on the pending bill. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Hoover had a conference with the packers, and it is entirely possible that at this conference he obtained an estimate of the surplus of foodstuffs which the packers could supply, and the approximate sum required to take this surplus off their hands, but this, it is believed, is only one more proof of the extent to which even the agents of the government must consider the exigencies of large interests. In this case the issue has been seriously complicated.

The bill will undoubtedly pass, but the charges that have been made will probably lead to the subpoenaing of Mr. Hoover and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. Evidence before the Committee on Agriculture conclusively showed that Mr. Hurley had, in his train in Europe and in the pay of the United States Government, Thomas F. Lozan, the packers' agent and one of the best-known of the "social lobby" set in the national capital. "Are you going to spend \$100,000,000 at the behest of the man who made it possible for the packers to increase their profits from \$18,000,000 a year to \$98,000,000 a year?" asked Senator Borah.

He warned his Republican colleagues that the people might decide they had made a mistake last November if the party returned to power should permit itself to be controlled by large interests, instead of curbing and controlling these interests.

Months ago, Senator Borah prepared a bill for absolute control of the packers during the period of the war. It is common knowledge that the bill was not introduced because Mr. Hoover insisted that the agency of the packers was part and parcel of the scheme of food collection and distribution on which he depended to feed America and allied armies, as well as civilian populations.

There is little doubt that the conditions in Europe are such as to require all the aid the United States can extend, but at the same time there is a strong opposition to a charity appropriation which will, at the same time, keep the market stabilized for the packers and obviate the necessity of their having to unload at lower prices. This is, in reality, the basis of the opposition to the appropriation, and not the mere unwillingness to extend aid to hungry peoples.

WAR OFFICE DENIAL OF FALSE REPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—With reference to the various newspaper reports regarding a scheme for dealing with the army during the time when occupation of German territory is necessary, the Secretary of the War Office states that it is obvious that large decisions of policy are required, and discussions have been proceeding. The whole subject has now reached a point where prompt settlement is possible.

At the same time, no formal decisions have yet been taken by the Cabinet, and all statements regarding the War Office proposals, and particularly statements regarding the pay of troops, are pure surmise.

In a very short time, a clear policy, covering the whole of the armies, and safeguarding the property interests of this country will be announced. In the meantime, the number of men demobilized in a single day reached 30,000 on Jan. 29.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN WEIMAR

Coalition Government of Democratic Party and Majority Socialists Is Expected to Be the Result of Recent Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The latest Berlin wireless message states that after prolonged discussion, the Imperial Government has decided that the German National Assembly should meet in Weimar. Meanwhile, regarding the elections for the Assembly, no clear forecast can yet be formed. Now, as before, the impression conveyed is that the Majority Socialists have been returned as by far the strongest party, while the German Democratic Party will doubtless stand at the head of the non-Socialist parties. It is thus to be presumed that the Majority Socialists and German Democratic Party, supported by the overwhelming majority of the people and of the National Assembly, will be in a position to form a common government.

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GROCERS OPPOSE STATE FOOD CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the establishment of a state food commission, and when given a public hearing by the Committee on Administration and Commissions, faced the united opposition of the retail grocery trade. L. H. Rhodes, a grocer who was connected with the State Food Administration, declared it would be one thing for such a commission to make regulations on the basis of profits, but an entirely different matter if any attempt should be made to fix a maximum price. Supporters of the measure, including representatives of organized labor, have yet to be heard.

Under the auspices of the commission, Mrs. Harper will begin at once the fifth and last volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage." The first three volumes were prepared in 1876-1883 by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, an able New York woman. Volume IV, which closes the century, was written by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Harper in 1900-1902. Mrs. Harper expects to complete the work by the autumn of 1920.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—James P. Monroe, chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, in an address at an intercollegiate vocational conference at Radcliffe College, urged the young women to take an active part in municipal affairs. He said: "We have democracy, and we have made it safe for the world. There are problems of ballot, taxation, municipal reforms, relations between capital and labor—all of these must be worked out, and it is the part of women as much as of men to work them out well. To all you young college women I say, get into the municipal game."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Judge Joseph Buffington, presiding justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the Pittsburgh Circuit, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at an assembly luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick that the simple and

most effective method of accomplishing the Americanization of immigrants in this country is to put on the glasses of the foreign-born and see life from their viewpoint, and then give them the warm handshake of friendship.

"There is a world of benefit in being sympathetic with the foreign-born among us," said Judge Buffington. "We must make a new and stronger effort to understand them and to get acquainted with them—to know what and what they are, and to meet them with an open hand. We have too little appreciated what the foreign-born and the children of the foreign-born mean to us. Two members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Lane and Wilson—were immigrants, and the mother of one of our illustrious citizens was foreign-born: the mother of Woodrow Wilson."

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR A LEAGUE TOLD

Lord Robert Cecil Says All Australian States Must Have Access to the Sea—International Force Not Contemplated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The prominent points of Lord Robert Cecil's speech on the League of Nations covered a statement on the international rearrangement of Europe.

The Austrian states would each have to be given access to the sea, while Switzerland contemplated direct access through the Rhine canalization. Access to Salonic, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles would have to be dealt with internationally.

Thirty syndicalist leaders have been arrested, and though there have been some disturbances, the troops brought into the city have had no difficulty in maintaining order.

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VALIDATION URGED OF WAR CONTRACTS

Need of Speedy Legislation Emphasized—Substitute Bill Approved, Except the Provision for Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The urgent necessity for speed in enacting legislation to validate so-called informal war contracts was emphasized in a statement issued here on Wednesday by Joseph H. Defrees, chairman of the War Service Executive Committee of American Industries. This committee is the central committee of the 400 war service committees of industry organized during the war under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Defrees' statement was called forth by the delay in Congress in getting the proposed legislation through, and more especially by the insertion by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of a provision giving the government the right of appeal through the Department of Justice from the War Department's decisions with respect to the contracts. This clause, in the opinion of Mr. Defrees and others, would make for interminable delays in settlement, while at the same time it would not serve any necessary purpose of protection for the government.

Mr. Defrees' statement is, in part, as follows:

"The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported out, as an amendment and substitute for the Demi Bill (H. R. 13,274), the War Industries Board Bill, to which was added a section giving the right of appeal from the decisions of the War Department to both the contractor interested and to the Department of Justice, to a commission to be composed of one representative of the War Department, one representative of the Department of Justice and one representative of the business interests of the country.

There is also included in the substitute bill a section providing that in all instances where no affidavit is obtained from the officers of the War Department who had to do with the making of the contract, stating that they were not interested directly or indirectly on the side of the contractor in respect to the contract, that such contracts cannot be settled by the Secretary of War, but that they shall go at once to be settled by the appeals commission.

This substitute bill would be of all the bills proposed the best bill, from the standpoint of both the public and the industrial interests whose patriotism caused them to proceed with necessary war work without awaiting formal contracts. If the provision giving appeal by the Department of Justice from the War Department's decisions were eliminated, it affords to the War Department the necessary powers to enable it to carry out its engagements with industry, and would permit it to do that speedily, except for the right of appeal of the Department of Justice.

"Speed in payment of the industries which did war work is absolutely vital in order that the industries may have use of their capital and thus employ the labor of the country and assist in preventing a bread-line.

"Contractors should be given the right of appeal, however, because there could arise cases in which a manufacturer who went ahead on war work without a formal contract could be done a very great injustice by some careless officer of the War Department. But to give the Department of Justice the right to appeal from the decisions of another government department is absurd when the government already is protected.

"The committee which I represent, represents in turn, through the War Service Committees of the Industries substantially 90 per cent of the industries of the United States, and it is convinced that this feature of the bill as set forth must be eliminated in order not to defeat the purpose of the legislation, which everyone agrees is necessary and which must be so phrased as to give relief at the earliest possible day."

MAILS ARE USED FOR PROPAGANDA

Literature Reaching South and Central America From Barcelona, Spain, Protested

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—Vicious literature has been pouring into Central and South American countries from Barcelona, Spain, for many years. It is said here that Barcelona has been a center for output of more vicious literary propaganda—political, religious, and of the sort that the mails ought to forbid transit than any other city. Printing and publishing are very cheap there. The wages are low and it has been found that books destined for Central and South American trade, of origin in the United States, can be produced so much more cheaply in Barcelona, that some houses have had them printed there.

A great deal of this literature, emanating from the lowest stratum of Spanish society, is of a sort that ought to be denied the use of the mails. Spanish America has been flooded with it, and its pernicious influence is not in any wise being combated by governmental interference. It is officially stated here that the International Postal Union has no rules against the transmission of this material through the mails. If there were an international agreement on the subject, it

SUIT TO ENJOIN STATE TREASURER

Attempt to Prevent Payment of Money to Boston Elevated Railway—Act Putting Latter in Public Control Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A suit attacking the constitutionality of the legislative act of 1918 which placed the Boston Elevated Railway under public control, has been filed in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by James J. Mellen and 10 other taxpayers of the city of Boston. They seek to enjoin the State Treasurer, Charles L. Burhill, from paying the Elevated a sum estimated at more than \$4,000,000 to meet Boston's share of the company's operating deficit for the current fiscal year.

Under the act the state virtually guaranteed the company's dividends at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent for at least 10 years. Any deficit in operating expenses was to be paid out of the state treasury and ultimately assessed upon the taxpayers of the various cities and towns served by the road. In the present petition this deficit for the year 1918-19 is placed at about \$6,000,000. Since the deficit is to be paid by the taxpayers, under the terms of the act, the petitioners claim that their property is liable to seizure in order to meet the deficit.

The petitioners also declare that the road will, unless restrained, pay dividends aggregating more than \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year. They allege, further, that since July 1, 1918, the road has not earned any profits available for dividend payments, and that there is no reasonable probability that it will during the next 10 years earn its operating expenses.

The right of the Legislature to provide for the payments of dividends to the holders of common stock, whether earned by the company or not, and to tax any deficiency upon the taxpayers of Boston and adjacent communities is claimed to be in violation of its constitutional powers. The complainants believe the number of outstanding shares of common stock of the Elevated to be about 230,000, of a par value of \$100. They affirm that the value of the common stock is less than \$27 a share. They hold that the guaranteed dividends tend to increase the value of the railway's property more than \$20,000,000 in excess of its actual value.

The petitioners are informed that the cars, rails, roadbed and other equipment of the Elevated are in a deplorable condition, the cars being out of repair and 97 per cent of them dirty and defective. They furthermore allege that an insufficient number of cars are operated for the service of the public, the present number being, they claim, 300 less than the number operated one year ago.

DESIGNS FOR MEDALS HAVE BEEN REJECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Designs submitted by the Artists Association for naval Distinguished Service medals or crosses have been rejected, and Secretary Daniels has directed Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to ask a number of artists to prepare new designs.

The Artists Association protested against the decoration adopted by the army. Mr. Daniels said he would wait until a satisfactory design could be obtained, and indicated that he might make public the citations upon which awards would be based before the decorations themselves were ready for distribution. So far, no report has been received from Admiral Sims concerning his recommendations for decorations.

SMALLER FREIGHT TRAFFIC EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said on Wednesday that present indications point to a reduction of freight traffic this year, and consequently he does not expect any great reduction in the general level of railroad rates during the year. No definite conclusion regarding the future movement of rates could be reached at this time, Mr. Hines added, because the question of how much traffic the railroads would have this year was largely a matter of speculation.

The present prices for salt cod, Mr. Andrews admitted, were the highest on record, yet the demand was increasing, and recently the Italian Government closed a contract with his company for a large amount at a rate of \$17.62 a quintal. The Italian representative had previously obtained an offer of \$17 a quintal from a Nova Scotia dealer, but accepted the offer of the Gloucester company, because the product of the latter was drier.

Eight steam trawlers have been out of commission for nearly two months, he said. These eight vessels land nearly 60 per cent of the ground fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier, the center of the industry in the United States, and because of their absence the price of fish had increased, said Mr. Andrews.

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Regarding salt fish, Mr. Andrews said that before the war, and before his company had embraced so many of the small dealers in Gloucester, salt cod sold in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, \$5.50 a quintal and in Gloucester at the same period at \$8 a quintal. As the ruling price in Nova Scotia now is \$17 and about the same in Gloucester, the advance, according to Mr. Andrews, had been greater in the Maritime Provinces than in the United States. He admitted that the Nova Scotia fish when computed on a dry basis, and taking into consideration other minor factors sold practically on the same basis before the war as in Gloucester.

Until a few years ago comparatively little Gloucester salt cod was exported except to Cuba and Porto Rico, and only inferior qualities to the latter,

A few days ago the International Shipping Board threw open Mediterranean ports to sailing vessels and a large business in salt cod is looked for through Southern Europe and the Near East.

TAX ON AMUSEMENTS NOT TO BE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Taxes on amusement admissions will not be increased by the War Revenue Bill. The conferees agreed on Wednesday to rescind their previous decision to increase the rate from 10 to 20 per cent. The new decision followed receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase. In their agreement the conferees decided to let the present tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid for amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase on cabaret admissions from 10 to 15 per cent, and that on club dues from 10 to 15 per cent.

The tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid for admission applies to theaters, motion pictures, entertainments, baseball grounds, circuses, and other amusements.

ARGENTINE SAILORS OPPOSE DISCIPLINE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Agents of the shipping interests affected by the harbor strike which has tied up the port, have informed the Minister of Marine that no settlement is possible as long as the Federation of Maritime Workers insists upon the Soviet idea, as the shippers term it, for the regulation of affairs on board the vessels.

The men demand that the federation, and not the ship's officers, be responsible for the disciplining of the crews.

The only vessels operating on the river besides the Uruguayan vessels under naval operations are those of the German-owned Hamburg-South American Line.

ORDER FOR RELEASE OF WAR OBJECTORS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of War has ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors held at Ft. Leavenworth, the remission of unexecuted portions of their sentences, their "honorable restoration to duty" and immediate discharge from the army. This action does not affect the status of conscientious objectors who, having been examined by the Board of Inquiry, were found to be insincere in their objections. They are left to serve their sentence.

The convention decided to send a committee to Washington to discuss with the Senate and House War Revenue Bill conference committee the luxury tax provision of the revenue bill which, the manufacturers declare, is unfair to the makers and purchasers of clothing. At the signing of the armistice, the clothing manufacturers were left with large quantities of khaki material on hand which was ordered for government purposes. The contractors say it will be impossible for them to continue with their regular

DECREASED RETAIL PRICES FORECAST

Reductions in Consumers' Costs in Food and Clothing Staples Indicated in New York City—Cloth Mills Make Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Retail price reductions are now expected to extend to several lines of produce. Not only butter and eggs, but also beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork and live poultry have begun to decline. The falling off is explained by the fact that many storerooms are filled with foodstuffs. Agitation favoring the return of the country's foodstuffs interest to the supply and demand basis, without government restrictions as to price fixing, is also given as a reason for the decline. The demand for meats has fallen off recently because of the mild winter.

According to P. Q. Foy, a market expert, the consumer should notice a reduction in prices by Friday or Saturday. He says that the open winter has contributed greatly to the lowering of prices, as few vegetables have been lost in transit. With an ample supply of vegetables, the demand for meats has been reduced, while the supply has increased. Eggs also have been more plentiful because of the mild temperature.

At a recent meeting of the National Association of Clothiers, many of the manufacturers stated their belief that the retail prices for next season's clothing for men would be considerably lower, with promises for further reductions in 1920. At a committee meeting, manufacturers were urged to make sufficient concessions in price to enable dealers to reduce retail prices at once. Although the manufacturers asserted that their prices were based on the high cost of materials and labor, it is known that certain manufacturers who have gained concessions from mills already have made reductions.

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business until the government has adjusted these contracts.

A statement issued by John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney, says that loose or dipped milk can be sold at 11 cents a quart instead of 15 cents.

"If the business is run intelligently, and all waste and extravagances are eliminated," says Mr. Dooling, "there is no reason why loose milk should be sold higher than 11 cents, under existing conditions. We intend showing, at the John Doe milk inquiry, that there are certain obstacles in the way of such a reduced price, obstacles which can be removed."

For the first time since Jan. 1, milk receipts are normal.

FORD EAGLE BOAT COSTS ARE DEFENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Navy contracts for the Ford Eagle boats, which are under investigation by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, were defended in a statement filed on Wednesday with the committee by William B. Mayo of Detroit, chief construction engineer for the company.

Although the contracts fixed the profit on each boat at \$20,000, he said, actual profits would be far below that figure, because of free service given the government. Land for the Eagle shipyard was given free, he said, with use of machinery costing about half of the \$3,500,000 spent on the plant.

ROSE FESTIVAL ITEM WAS STRICKEN OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon.—If Oregon's annual Rose Festival is held at Portland this year, the financing must be done by private subscription. At the behest of a strong delegation of taxpayers, the county commission has strucken from its budget an item of approximately \$30,000 which it had been designed to appropriate for the festival. Commercial organizations are making a canvas for funds, and propose to hold the festival as usual if possible.

SOCIALIST IS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, New York—Judge Garvin, of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn, sentenced Morris Zucker, the Socialist who was recently convicted of violation of the Espionage Law, to serve 15 years in the Maryland state penitentiary on each of four counts, the terms to be concurrent. Zucker filed an appeal through his counsel.

I. W. W. MEMBERS HELD AT CHICAGO

Russian Woman Under Arrest Wrote Letters Telling, It Is Said, of Plans of Bolsheviks for Action in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Federal authorities are holding two of the I. W. W. members arrested in two raids made here by detectives on Tuesday night, when a large amount of radical literature and pictures of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were seized. Bessie Abrahamson, a Russian, and Harry Gadsby, an I. W. W. organizer, are being held for further investigation.

Letters written to I. W. W. prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, who were convicted in the Federal Court here some time ago, led to the arrest of Miss Abrahamson and the other I. W. W. members. In a letter written by Miss Abrahamson, it was stated at the United States Department of Justice on Wednesday, she had said that the Bolsheviks had planned for this country. She stated that she had been in this country five years and had engaged in I. W. W. propaganda work.

In the raid made on the recruiting union headquarters of the I. W. W., 35 men were arrested. Miss Abrahamson and Mr. Gadsby were arrested at another address in Chicago. The I. W. W. also have general headquarters here, which were not visited.

JOINT LOAN TO CHINA PROBABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is considered probable that an agreement will be reached soon on the proposal of this government that bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan unite in a joint loan to China. As for this country, 32 United States banks have pledged themselves to participate in the proposed loan.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON, MASS.

1919

Our 68th Birthday Sale Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Thursday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Misses' Silk Lined Mocha Gloves, worth 2.00, pair	1.25
Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses, worth 25.50	19.50
Women's New Satin Evening Gowns, worth 100.00	35.00
Women's Clip Coats, full lined plain for trimmed, worth 30.00 to 22.50	1.00
Women's New Wool Coats, in several styles, some plain, some with colored collars, worth 35.00 to 40.00	2.50
Women's New Coats, dressy and plain, some from plain, some trimed on satin, worth 45.00 to 50.00	3.50
Women's High Grade Model Coats, one of the most popular, worth 50.00	1.50
Women's Crepe de Chine Kimonos, worth 5.00	.75
Women's Georgette Blouses, light and dark colors, worth 2.98 to 3.95	1.85
Women's Japanese Plain Crepe Dresses, Saques, worth 1.00	.75
Women's Zama Cloths, Lounging Robes, worth 1.00	.75
Women's Imported Crepe Kimonos, worth 1.00	.75
Women's Imported Crepe Negligees, worth 22.50 to 30.00	19.50
Women's Crepe and Flannel Kimonos, worth 5.00	.75
Women's Crepe Kimonos, worth 2.98	.75
Women's Crepe Kimonos, worth 1.00	.75
Women's Crepe Kimonos, worth 1.00	.75

SIGNOR ORLANDO ON PEACE PROBLEMS

Italian Premier Declares That He Would Go to Conference as an Italian Who Had Learned the Lessons of What Was New Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A number of interesting speeches were made in the Chamber on the day on which the proceedings terminated with a vote of confidence in the government by 325 deputies against 33 dissentients, but the most important, of course, was that of the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando. Signor Miliani answered the points raised by different speakers on agricultural matters during the debate and spoke of the measures which had been, and would be, taken to improve the culture of the land and insure an adequate supply of labor.

Signor Villa stated that the situation with regard to the coal supply was still a serious one. He said, however, that from the first of December the price of coal would be reduced from 370 to 200 lire a ton. Railway transport was not in a satisfactory condition, and recent events had tended to make it less so. Ten thousand trucks were being obtained from England, two-thirds of which had arrived. He had ordered 17,000 trucks in Italy and 10,000 in America, the greater number of which would be ready in the first six months of the coming year, and he had also given orders for a similar number of locomotives. He praised the way in which the railway system had worked during the war and alluded to various projected changes, such as the electrification of certain lines. The reconstruction of the mercantile marine presented a great problem which he declared must be solved at all costs.

Signor Colianni declared that in the matter of Jugo-Slav aspirations, concerning which there were a number of inaccurate rumors abroad, the government should, at the Peace Conference, maintain the rights of Italianism in Zara and Flume, without, at the same time, interfering with the rights of other people.

Signor Claudio Treves made one of his characteristic speeches. He contended that his party (the official Socialists) had upheld the fraternity of the nations and that if his words had been listened to in the war would have been shorter. He complained of attacks on Parliament, the fundamental institution of the state. It was to be hoped, he said, that the Italian representatives would not go to the Peace Conference in the same spirit as that which animated the Parliamentary Group of National Defense. President Wilson's 14 points he declared, should not suffer mutilation or reduction of any sort. He asked if it was the intention of the Italian Government to support the permanence of the Socialist Republic in Russia, and said that if the armed intervention of the Entente had been justified during the war it ought to cease with the armistice. He hoped that during the Peace Conference the "international proletariat" would be allowed to hold a Socialist congress.

Signor Barzilai was received with cries of "Viva Trieste," his native city, when he rose to speak in favor of an order of the day.

In the course of his speech, Signor Orlando expressed the government's sympathies for the needs of the re-occupied provinces and declared that when compensation had been given for the material damage, the country would still owe a debt of gratitude to patriotic Venetia. He confirmed the statement made by Signor Luzzatti as to his support of the Armenian cause. He affirmed that the question of the Entente's action in Russia would be settled in full agreement with the Allied Powers, and that fact should be enough to reassure every one. He had been asked if the government accepted President Wilson's views, and he thought he had already stated that the Italian Government's action would be guided by them.

The justification for their intervention in the terrible war which had just come to an end had lain in the humanitarian intention of preventing the horrors of future wars. Speaking on the subject of the Society of Nations, he declared that the freedom of the seas implied the renovation of maritime international law, while the abolition of the war of tariffs was connected with the whole of the problem of imports and exports.

Signor Orlando then turned to the subject of the liberty of commerce, and asked the Chamber if it were permissible that directly after the war the Allies should be inundated with German goods prepared during the war with the very intention of gaining possession of enemy markets. It had been said that peace must be made on the basis of "neither victors nor vanquished"; but his axiom would not apply, the Premier declared, for he could tell Signor Treves that there was a defeated foe and that was imperialism.

Signor Treves had asked him, he said, as if the question were an embarrassing one, in what spirit he, Signor Orlando, was going to the conference. He was going, he declared, as an Italian who had learned all the lessons of a period which in itself comprised an era. Italy had entered the war with a vision of its wide scope and a sense of the changes it would bring in the world as well as with a deep horror of German domination as shown in the occupation of Belgium. Italy wanted justice for all and naturally she wanted it for herself as well. He declared that Italian sympathy for all the oppressed peoples of Austria had been affirmed in that Chamber at a time when Count Czernin made known to Italy that Austria would not restore the invaded territory without

an indemnity and the cession of strategic points. The Italian Minister had replied: "Italy will retire as far as Sicily." At that time Signor Orlando said they were at Caporetto, now they were at Trieste, by virtue of their force of arms, but they had nothing to change as concerning their purpose. The Premier went on to say that those international agreements which some evidently ill-informed people described as imperialistic really represented a compromise. Thus, for example Italy renounced cities and territory which were indisputably Italian in character, but on that very occasion Italy had said that she would not refuse eventual necessary compromises.

Signor Orlando expressed his confidence that the Italian program would be fulfilled, and that in itself allowed them to declare that their soldiers' sacrifices had not been made in vain. It was not Italy's fault, he declared, that a régime of greater justice among the peoples had only been obtainable by a terrible war. Signor Orlando declared that that Chamber, the first elected by universal suffrage, would be remembered as one of the greatest in parliamentary history. It had finished its task. Whether they would see fresh men in the new Chamber he could not say, but it would certainly have a new spirit, if only from the fact of the experiences that the future electors would have had during the war. Their soldiers had been in France, Austria, Asia and Russia. They would return as victors, Signor Orlando declared, adding "shame to those who dare to undervalue or to overvalue the war. Only those who have fought have the right to do that." The Premier ended by citing, with much feeling, the Biblical quotation, "Lord, now lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word: For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation."

Great applause followed Signor Orlando's speech, and the vote of confidence which showed so large a majority for the government was taken on the order of the day brought forward by Signor Barzilai.

BRITISH TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Select Committee on Transport recently published a second report in which they deal with Mr. A. W. Gattis's proposals for improving the methods of handling goods and traffic.

The proposals are described by the committee as attractive, and the inventions highly ingenious, but they find it impossible, on the evidence which has been presented, to come to any conclusion in regard to the practical value of the proposals, or to make any recommendation in regard to their adoption. Before any such steps could be taken, they consider it would be necessary in the first place to obtain expert tests of the working results of the various items of the apparatus, and of the operation of the sorting appliances as a whole on a practical scale.

Mr. Gattis informed the committee that his company desired to erect at its own cost an experimental plant for the purpose of enabling mechanical tests to be carried out, but that the request for permission to issue for this purpose new capital to an amount of not less than £100,000 had not yet been acceded to by the Treasury.

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SOME INCIDENTS AT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Eric Geddes in his recent description of the naval situation at the dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrim Society in New York, referred to the submarine menace as still being an active factor, and with the full concurrence and authority of Mr. Daniels, called upon the American people to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description, with a view to putting an end to that menace.

The following incidents seen from the Cornish coast prove the necessity of such output and the tremendous risk that every merchant sailor—British, American, allied or neutral—ran in his trade of following the sea, so long as the enemy submarine with its piratical sink-at-sight tactics was still at large.

On a beautiful autumn day a party of lifeboat makers, mostly women and children, set out from a Cornish town to walk along the shore to — Bay.

Arrived at their destination, some were bathing and the writer was on his way to join them, when the heavy sound of an explosion at sea was heard. Running hastily back he clambered up some rocks, and through his glasses was able to discern thick smoke issuing from a steamer perhaps five miles out; in five minutes at the outside she sank! To the onlookers it seemed less. It was learned afterward that the crew had been able to launch boats. In 25 minutes some mosquito craft were on the scene, submarine chasers and mine-layers, and a good deal of gunfire ensued, the enemy submarine being sunk. (This was deduced from the fact that a spot at which she was reported to have been sunk was marked by two flagged buoys and boats visited the spot daily to watch, or perhaps carry out diving operations.)

In the meantime all other shipping stood away, as it is forbidden for any but small craft to approach torpedoed vessels. A little later rockets went off from the lifeboat. The men are all amateurs, shopkeepers and others employed in the town. Some of the writer's party climbed the bluffs and watched through glasses the launching of the lifeboat, as she glided down the steep slipway, throwing up a cloud of spray as she struck the water, and then made her way out to sea. One or two fishing boats were also near the scene and some of the crew were picked up by a lifeboat from higher up the coast. This steamer was the Lake Edom, presumably one of the American lake boats. Most of the crew who were rescued were brought into —, and left next day by train for Cardiff. The writer spoke to some of these men from Peru—Panam—Italy, he gathered from their broken English. He learned that two-thirds of the crew had been picked up, the remainder being lost.

Four days later, the writer's wife was watching a steamer on which an explosion occurred. The vessel changed course and appeared to have got away, but shortly afterward she was struck by another torpedo; dense smoke broke out from her and she sank in about 30 seconds. Boats must have been swung out at the first explosion, for after a few minutes of anxious watching, two were made out afloat. A "wake" of something making its way to the southward from the scene of the disaster was plainly visible through glasses, though no structure could be seen, and this was taken to be made by the enemy submarine. Mine-layers were up in about half an hour and the lifeboat was again launched. A mine-layer picked up the two boats' crews with survivors, and coming as close inshore as possible, the tide being out transferred them to the lifeboat which was beached and the shipwrecked crew was landed. A large crowd of visitors and townspeople had gathered to welcome them and gave them a cheer of greeting. Apparently only a few of the crew were lost; 22 were landed and fitted out, leaving next day for Plymouth. Most of the men seemed but little moved by their recent experience.

This steamer was a Spaniard, the name as given by the men sounded like "Caressa." It was reported in the English papers as the "Carasa" and was, no doubt, the Casara, the sinking of which by a German submarine caused such consternation in Spanish diplomatic circles at a time when congratulations were passing on a satisfactory arrangement having been reached with Germany.

About a week later the writer's wife witnessed the destruction of one of these pirate crafts. She was called to see a submarine which was trying to escape. Through the glasses, about a mile out, as she judged, she saw the periscope of a submarine; nothing else was visible but smoke, which may have been a screen of gas, as submarine chasers were not closing, but kept away. An aeroplane was coming up fast and dropped a depth charge which threw up some water and looked as if it fell on or very close to the submarine. Shortly after there was a tremendous upheaval again. The aeroplane then made off, plainly showing that its work there was done.

Two days later the writer was called to a hotel to see an officer of a United States cargo boat which had been torpedoed. On arriving there he found a number of the crew as well as the officer referred to. Two steamers had been torpedoed that morning, one a United States lake steamer, the Lake Owens; the other a Portuguese. The men were being fitted out after having their wounds cared for. The officer, who was injured, had told the doctor to leave him and look after the men as there were some worse hurt than he was. Some were very badly maimed and injured, and it was probably the sight of them that dangerously roused the temper of some of the townspeople.

(b) Constitution of a board of management not directly represented in Parliament.

(c) Leasing of the system to one or more commercial companies.

declared had been signaling to the U-boats; whether they had or not the writer cannot say.

A large crowd collected before this house one evening after dark, broke the windows and tried to get at the Germans who were removed by the back way. The next day about 40 Germans left the town, the inhabitants of the aforesaid house boarding the train at a wharfside station a few miles out. On the following evening a crowd collected in front of a hotel in which Germans were believed to be staying, but all had left that day, and the crowd dispersed.

The people of the town, largely connected with the sea, and with sons, husbands, brothers or other relatives serving in either navy or army, collected over £90—so a tradeswoman of good standing informed the writer—for the defense of certain accused persons.

When the case came up for trial—I write from memory—the defendants, through their lawyer, said that far from being desirous of expressing contrition, they were very glad to have been the means of removing the Germans from the town. The result was a nominal fine of 10s. inflicted on three lads.

WORLD'S FIGURES FOR CEREAL CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:

The total production of wheat in Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, the United States, India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of rye in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of barley is estimated at 254,235,000 cwt., or 9.5 per cent above last year, and 12.4 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of maize in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of oats in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of linseed is estimated at 21,955,000 cwt., or 22.5 per cent above last year and 15.1 per cent below the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of flaxseed is estimated at 13,142,000 cwt., or 6.8 per cent above last year's production and 6.4 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of sugar beet in Sweden, Canada and the United States is estimated at 579,631,000 cwt., or 11.1 per cent below last year's production and 4 per cent below the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of sugar beet in Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States and Japan is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 12.9 per cent below last year's total and 0.7 per cent below the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of linseed is estimated at 21,955,000 cwt., or 22.5 per cent above last year and 15.1 per cent below the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of maize in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

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CIVILIZATION'S CALL TO AMERICA

Writer Believes That the Task of World Regeneration Must Be Shared by the United States, Especially in the Middle East

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The new number of The Round Table has appeared at a moment when London is the center of consultations between the Allies; after this preliminary interchange of views, the main drama of peace waits for the coming of President Wilson and his secretariat to Paris. Thus, in this short interval, there are many who will read with peculiar interest the two articles in the above-named quarterly review, called "Windows of Freedom," and "Some Principles and Problems of Settlement." Nor should they receive less careful attention in the United States, for taken together these articles might well be spoken of as the call of civilization to America.

"What we seek," said President Wilson in his Mount Vernon address, "is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." National effort to establish that reign lies for the present chiefly with the victors in a righteous cause; above all with France, with the British Commonwealth and with the United States of America. Italy and Japan have also a great part to play in upholding democratic law. Other nations that have fought on the same side, and have suffered even more deeply, may see the fundamental issues just as clearly, but they lack the weight of authority needed to carry into effect the decisions of the Peace Conference. Prodigious burdens for the restoration or development of order and good government will have to be borne. Already the shoulders of Britain are so heavily charged that she should not be asked to assume, as the result of this war, additional burdens which any other power is equally capable of carrying.

Such is the line of argument which leads The Round Table to conclude that the task of regeneration must be shared by America. All things are possible, it says, if the French and British as well as the American people, can rise to the spirit of these times. There is no self-denying ordinance which England might not be prepared to make if France would consent to maintain the open door in all her African territories. If America can discard her old traditional aloofness, it is surely not too much to ask that her allies should forget their old rivalries and claims. The interest of the world is the only platform wide enough to hold them all. When once the problem is really considered on that plane, it will come to be seen how largely it is solved if America will make herself answerable to a League of Nations for peace, order, and good government in some or all of the regions of the Middle East. Her very detachment renders her an ideal custodian of the Dardanelles. For exactly similar reasons her task in preserving the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia, and Persia would be easier than if it were to rest in our hands. Her vast Jewish population preeminently fits her to protect Palestine. Her position between India and Europe removes all our objections to the railway development which these regions require. The task is one which she understands better than ourselves, and her knowledge of irrigation is second to our own. Above all, she has the capital for these works, while we, with less than half her population, will be hard put to it to find enough for the vast territories we already control. Nor can America plead that she lacks knowledge. As a matter of fact, Robert College and the American missions in the Near East have given her a preponderant share, if not the monopoly, of public-spirited men with a firsthand knowledge of those regions. Last, but not least, is the most baffling of all the questions which this war leaves in its train—the restoration of Russia. America is morally pledged to put her hand to the task of regenerating that unhappy people. The key to this problem lies not in Siberia but in Russia itself. If once America shoulders the task of creating order in the Middle East, she will buttress Russia from the south; for order, no less than anarchy, is infection. As steward of the Near East, America can extend to the blind giant the neighborly hand of friendship which is open to no suspicion.

But, as the foregoing passage indicates, the condition precedent to such trusteeships is a League of Nations; on this subject, too, the views of The Round Table will repay careful study. The Peace Conference may, if it so chooses, be itself the beginning of a League of Nations. It cannot at its first session hope to produce a written constitution for the globe, or a genuine government of mankind. What it can do is to establish a permanent annual conference between foreign ministers themselves, with a permanent secretariat, in which, as at the Peace Conference itself, all questions at issue between states can be discussed and, if possible, settled by agreement. Such a conference cannot itself govern the world, still less those portions of mankind who are unable as yet to govern themselves. But it can act as a symbol and organ of the human conscience, however imperfect, to which real governments of existing states may be made answerable for facts which concern the world at large. To such a body, civilized states can be made answerable for the tutelage of regions assigned to their care by the Peace Conference because their inhabitants cannot as yet maintain order for themselves. Thus it will make all the difference to the

work of the coming conference if the assembled governments conceive it, not as a meeting called together for a special purpose, but rather as the first meeting of a body which is never to dissolve but only to adjourn, and that for periods of less than a year.

The same idea of a recurrent conference ultimating in a fully equipped League of Nations is pursued in the second article to which reference has been made. Since the first conference is limited to those states which have made their stand for certain ideals, membership of the nascent League of Nations is not open to all the world. It is only open to those states in which authority is based upon the consent of the people over whom it is exercised. In the present backward condition of the political education of the world, membership cannot be confined to states which enjoy responsible self-government throughout their whole area; but it can reasonably be demanded that no states should be admitted which do not make such a consummation one of the deliberate aims of their policy. The league, in fact, will not simply be a league of states; it will be a league of commonwealths—of states that is, which consciously base their policy upon common ideals—on the welfare of the governed, on the equality of all before the law, and on the duty and privilege of responsible citizenship as an element in the mutual service of each to all. It is only by the cooperation of states (goes on The Round Table) which have common ideals that the new world order can be built up; and the ideal of the commonwealth, the conscious and responsible cooperation of the citizen in the making of the laws by which he is bound, is the only possible foundation for the world-state of the future. Modern civilization is at grips with two great dangers, the danger of organized militarism, which it has surmounted with blood and tears in the last few years, and the more insidious because more pervasive danger of anarchy and class conflict arising out of the passions that have been let loose in the period of unparalleled strife through which the world has passed. As militarism breeds anarchy, so anarchy, in its turn, breeds militarism. Both are antagonistic to civilization, and neither is compatible with membership of the League of Nations.

This league being, then, an association of states cherishing common ideals, what form shall that association take? The Round Table considers that there will be two sharply defined divisions. Firstly, the actual treaties or conventions to which the associated powers jointly and severally become parties, and secondly, the methods of regular conference and study by which that association may be deepened and extended, and an organized opinion of mankind gradually come into being and find practical expression. If the meeting of principals with principals is to continue after the war at regular intervals, the most practical arrangement would seem to be that the representatives of the signatory powers should meet at intervals of four or five years, and that there should be an annual meeting of the premiers and foreign secretaries, who would thus come to constitute a kind of executive committee for the members of the league as a whole, with power to call in representatives of any other states for consultation. The great powers after the war will be the British Commonwealth, France, Italy, Japan, the United States, and, should stable constitutional governments be formed there, Germany and Russia. The interstate conference of their foreign secretaries would, in fact, be a re-establishment under happier auspices of the old Concert of Europe, out of which alone, as the wisest of Nineteenth Century statesmen were always aware, true international cooperation could be expected to spring.

After pointing out that there would be a number of international administrative bodies, working in connection with the permanent staff of the conference—some of them, like the International Postal Union, being already in existence—The Round Table indicates the need of what it calls an organization of political invention and research, which would enlist the best political thought and ripest experience to be found in the nations comprising the league. There must always be a number of questions likely to produce friction which are not provided for in the treaties and conventions signed at the end of the war. To watch over these problems, to note when they seem to be approaching an acute stage, and to be ready with the right solutions for the consideration of successive conferences, is a task which will demand the appointment of a number of standing commissions. Subject to the necessary discretion, the reports and practical recommendations of these commissions should be published to the world.

Enough has been said to show of what great importance are these two articles. To state in another way the conclusions arrived at by The Round Table in this discussion, it may be said that the institution of the League of Nations should spring not from The Hague but from Versailles, and that the United States of America should participate, not partially but fully, in all the international activities, and administrative trusteeships of backward nations, which may be brought into being through the Peace Conference of 1918-19.

PRICE OF HOGS DROPS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—As a result of the cancellation of bacon and hog contracts by the British Government during the week of Jan. 5, the price of hogs dropped \$2.50 per hundredweight on the Toronto market. Packers refused to buy, and were quoting \$16 as against \$18.50 paid prior to the canceling of the contracts. When it is recalled that pre-war prices were \$8 and \$9 per hundredweight, even \$16 looks high to the ordinary consumer.

Winter Clearance Sale

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Fine All Wool

Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Clothing Manhattan Shirts Men's Furnishings



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Regardless of conditions, we are making the same liberal reductions as in previous years. This is an annual event and our customers look forward to the opportunity of buying Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Suits and Overcoats at special prices. New friends are welcome, too. The reductions are as follows:

Overcoats

\$21.50 instead of . . .	\$25.00
25.00 " " . . .	30.00
27.50 " " . . .	32.50
30.00 " " . . .	35.00
35.00 " " . . .	40.00
38.50 " " . . .	45.00
42.50 " " . . .	50.00
45.00 " " . . .	55.00
50.00 " " . . .	60.00

\$21.50 instead of . . .	\$25.00
25.00 " " . . .	30.00
27.50 " " . . .	32.50
30.00 " " . . .	35.00
35.00 " " . . .	40.00
38.50 " " . . .	45.00
42.50 " " . . .	50.00
45.00 " " . . .	55.00
50.00 " " . . .	60.00

Higher-price overcoats, including fur-collared and fur-lined overcoats, also very liberally marked down

Arrow, Eagle and Hathaway Shirts

Both soft and stiff cuffs—colors, patterns and weaves to suit every taste—get a good supply

These reductions should appeal to your thrifit.

\$1.25 instead of \$1.50
1.65 " " 2.00
2.15 " " 3.00

Manhattan Shirts

The Manhattan—One of America's most popular shirts for a great many years—never showed a more attractive line than this Winter's. Silks, silk and linens, madras and others at the following reduced prices.

\$1.85 instead of \$2.50	\$4.85 instead of \$6.00
2.15 " " 3.00	4.85 " " 6.50
2.85 " " 3.50	6.35 " " 7.50
3.15 " " 4.00	6.35 " " 8.50
3.15 " " 4.50	7.65 " " 10.00
3.85 " " 5.00	

Neckwear

Hundreds to choose from—every tie a bargain

\$2.25 instead of \$3.00	75c instead of \$1.15
1.95 " " 2.50	75c " " 1.00
1.50 " " 2.00	65c " " 85c
1.15 " " 1.50	45c " " 65c

Special in Shoe Dept.

Genuine Shell All Cordovan Winter Shoes, the \$10 kind, \$7.95

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Clearance Sale at Both Stores

Furnishings, Boys' Clothing and Shoes, at Boylston Street Store

Boys' Clothing

Overcoats Boys' Suits

\$11.00 instead of \$13.50	\$6.75 instead of \$8.50
12.50 " " 15.00	8.00 " " 10.00
15.00 " " 18.00	10.00 " " 12.00
16.50 " " 20.00	11.00 " " 13.50
18.50 " " 22.00	12.50 " " 15.00

8 to 13

\$6.75 instead of \$8.50
8.00 " " 10.00
10.00 " " 12.00
11.00 " " 13.50
12.50 " " 15.00

Juvenile Suits

\$3.50 instead of \$4.00
4.25 " " 5.00
5.00 " " 6.00
6.75 " " 8.50

Mackinaws

\$5.50 instead of \$6.75
6.75 " " 8.50
8.00 " " 10.00
11.00 " " 13.50
12.50 " " 15.00

Juvenile Overcoats

\$5.50 instead of \$6.75
<

SPOKANE HAS ITS RAILWAY PROBLEM

Two Rival Companies Alleged That They Are Doing an Unprofitable Business—Mayor in Favor of Municipal Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SPOKANE, Washington.—The question of cheap transportation throughout the city and to and from outlying districts is every day becoming a question of more serious import to the citizens of Spokane, and is one which at this time seems very far from satisfactory settlement. With an investment of more than \$6,500,000 in tracks and equipment within the city limits, the two street railway companies claim to be facing bankruptcy in this department of their business. The traction company is a part of the Inland Empire Railway system, operating interurban lines to eastern Washington and northern Idaho points; this system was taken over a few years ago by the Great Northern Railroad Company. The Washington Water Power Company operates an extensive electric line to points south and west of Spokane, furnishes heat, light and electricity to the city of Spokane and to various Spokane industries, owns several power plants on the Spokane River, supplies electric power to the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho, and to other industries in towns in the vicinity of Spokane, in addition to operating its street railway system in the city. These varied interests have enabled the companies to keep their street cars going, although the service has grown gradually poorer for several years. In an effort to cut overhead expense, many cars have been transformed into the pay-as-you-enter model, operated by one man, several lines have been abandoned altogether, and in many instances the time between cars has been lengthened.

Efforts on the part of city officials have been made to secure a merging of the two properties into one, but the bond and mortgage arrangements attaching to each has thus far stood in the way of such a merger. Such a combination would make possible the elimination of several parallel lines and substantially reduce the cost of operation. The state service commission has been asked to order the Spokane companies to put cars on some of the abandoned lines and to provide better service generally. This commission (appointed by the Governor of the State and having certain powers in controlling public utilities in cities of the first class) has promised the citizens and the companies a hearing in the near future.

Past activities of real estate promoters in plating and placing on the market resident tracts distant from the business center of the city have resulted in scattering Spokane over 40 square miles of territory. This has given the street railway companies difficult transportation problems to solve. Both companies have across-town lines more than 10 miles in length. More advantageously grouped, the 130,000 people of Spokane could be well served by the street car companies at an expense very much under present cost figures. This scattered population is one factor accounting for the poor condition of the street railway companies in this city. Thousands of former street car patrons own and use automobiles, carrying not only themselves but many times their friends back and forth over the city. Approximately 5000 automobiles are owned in Spokane. The companies charge much of their loss of revenue to this cause. Jitneys have taken much patronage from the street railways; however, in Spokane the number of jitneys operating has dropped from 150 18 months ago to three at the present time. The \$400 per year bond expense has resulted in the destruction of the jitney business locally.

Mayor C. M. Fassett, who is also commissioner of public utilities, favors municipal ownership of the street railways of the city if they may be purchased at a figure somewhere between actual value and junk value, realizing that the people, especially residents of the suburbs, must be furnished with cheap and adequate transportation.

ARMENIAN QUESTION IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Luzzatti was not espousing the cause of the Armenians for the first time, when, in the course of the debate in the Chamber on the government communication, he brought forward a motion signed by a large number of deputies on the subject of Armenian independence. He deplored the fact that the Allies should not have done more to save them from the barbarity of the Turks, who, even during the last few weeks, had inflicted sufferings upon them. Armenian massacres had begun this terrible war and might be said to have ended it, the speaker declared. He spoke of the meeting at Erzurum when the representative of the Armenian people had refused the offer of the Turkish delegates to take their part against the Allies, and the terrible consequences of this refusal for the Armenian nation. Signor Luzzatti also referred to the way in which Armenian volunteers had fought in the Caucasus and in Palestine. It was legitimate cause for wonder, he said, that the Allies, who had recognized the rights of the Poles, the Czechs, and the Jugoslavs, had not done as much for the Armenians. Nevertheless the day of their liberation was imminent, he affirmed, and the initiative must come from Italy, who had always wished for the independence of all subject peoples as well as for her own.

Signor Luzzatti expresses his pleasure at the fact that the Premier, on hearing the resolutions passed by the



In Wiltshire

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A WILTSHIRE IDYLL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The very mention of Wiltshire brings to vivid memory the beauty of English country, and most of all the memory of golden June when the sunshines romps with its own shadows across miles of delicious green meadow-land. June as the writer remembers it when, as a tiny child, she wandered waist-deep in those miraculous hayfields.

Italian society, Pro Armenia, had said that he would make the cause of the Armenians his own. He had had very favorable replies from MM. Michon and Bourgeois on the same subject, Signor Luzzatti continued. It would be a fresh glory for Italy if she obtained the freedom of that great little people, so often deceived by diplomatic promises, and which could only obtain the peace to which it aspired by complete political independence.

Lord Mayor's Armenian Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, in support of the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of Assyrian and Armenian refugees on the Turco-Persian frontier, said the fact such a meeting should

be necessary in the Twentieth Century was a deep humiliation to the churches of the world. It ought to be impossible, he said, that they should be faced by conditions which made such an appeal necessary. They had passed through the greatest war history had known, with the greatest aggregate of horrors and bereavements, but now that the fighting was at an end, they were faced with a problem for the solution of which Christians had a special responsibility. For centuries past, he continued, there had been persistent and continuous misrule and cruelty on the part of the Turkish Government toward the Christian people under their rule. He made no charge against any particular individual, but the Turkish Government as a whole had ordered these atrocities and they had been ruthlessly carried out on these Assyrian and Armenian Christians who, at the hands of their persecutors, had suffered unspeakable horrors. Altogether no fewer than 600,000 Christians had been done to death in circumstances of the most unspeakable cruelty, which should have stirred the indignation of the world. Christian people, he said, ought to be ashamed that it was possible that such things could happen at this time of the world's history.

He was a venerable and interesting figure, this great-uncle, with fine, chiseled features, keen eyes, and the old-world courtesy of the Georges; a great archaeologist, a student of ancient manuscripts, a polished writer, somewhat of a philosopher, certainly a thinker, and a friend of everybody in his own and neighboring villages for miles around. It was no uncommon sight when we drove along in his one-horse phaeton (a curious old-fashioned affair, low on the road with a box seat behind Jane Austen's Emma might have driven in it), to see some village dame in her lilac sunbonnet and red shawl, sitting cheerfully by the roadside, and rising to give him a nod and a curtsey as he passed.

"Ah, Mother Dingle," he would say, "you are waiting for a lift, I expect?"

"Yes, an' I please you, sir." "Well, I shall not be long, back 'n half an hour or so," and lo and behold, when he came back from the little market town of Chippenham, there she would still be sitting with her market bundle, and he would stop the horse with a smile and a wink, and she would clamber up on the back seat, and we would trundle along the highway home; Mother Dingle as proud and grateful as her beaming old face could express.

He lived alone, a bachelor existence, with his books and his housekeeper, Jane, a great romance in his life, and pounds upon pounds of yellow butter in his dairy—Jane was an expert at the butter churn—and as for her yellow ducklings in the cool green pond, overgrown with willow trees, if I shut my eyes and listen! Oh, I can hear them quacking now!

A few miles along the lanes lay one of the finest estates of the county. A wide park surrounded the house, and in this park, more stately than its oaks and beeches, and swifter than the wind rustling through their branches roved—a flock of ostriches!

They represented the new and absorbingly interesting experiment of an effort to introduce African ostrich farming into England. To cross the park was to draw down to your side a walking forest of long necks and longer legs unless their attention was otherwise held by some patient and inflexible cow, when you would forget your own fear of personal safety, and stop and watch the curious sight of these creatures from different hemispheres meeting, perhaps for the first time!

The cow, chewing her cud the while with heavy, wide-eyed forceful persistence, would stare at the ostrich and the ostrich would walk round the cow, stopping between spacious paces to draw its great neck up with a scheming exclusive look in its scrutinizing eye, debating upon which particular spot in the cow's glossy sides it would launch the full strength of a blow.

The cow would back a few yards, and go on staring, and munching. Did that ruminative stare and

red haze in the pupil mean a sudden lunge forward, and the earth flying in clouds from charging horns? Nothing ever happened, however, and the birds soon ceased even to notice these native sharers of the soil. One ostrich egg made an omelet large enough to fill a dish, putting to shame a whole nestful of Jane's ducks' eggs, but it was found impracticable to continue keeping these fairy giants of the tropics. But oh! the majesty and mystery, the wonder, and the terror of them!

"Travelers n'er did lie
Thought fools at home condemn 'em."

June in Wiltshire! The rectory garden is ablaze with brilliant flowers, bounded by an old yew hedge high up a green bank, and beyond it is a wood, with a brown lych gate thrusting its triangular roof through the branches that hang directly over the main road. Among other queer bits of local color is the brick pathway running for miles across the meadows into Chippenham, up hill and down dale and over stiles.

A parishioner left money in her will that this should be done, in order that the women of the village could walk into market on rainy days without getting their feet wet, and right merrily did the bricks resound to the click-clatter of their pattens!

A bona-fide spiritied lady this. Indeed humanitarianism flourished in this corner of Wiltshire. It is pleasant to recall a uniquely picturesque group of cottages round the village green, early precursors of the modern model dwelling. But these were built, with extravagant beauty, of gray stone, with mulioned windows and leaded panes, copies of Elizabethan houses; and nature had added to this artistic workmanship a shower of creepers, that hung over the chimney-spoons, roses, clematis, jasmine, and a dozen other glories. In one of these fairy cottages a family might live for the amazing sum of one shilling a week and grow their vegetables and flowers in a splendid patch of garden, and no doubt also keep an excellent Wiltshire porker! It was possibly in just such cottages that there lived the men whose quarrel was thus described in Wiltshire dialect by an eyewitness: "He tuk a pick and he tuk a pitch and he hut he and he hut (hit) he, but if he had hut he as hard as he be, he'd have been hut and not be!"

Now motor cars have replaced the one-horse phantoms, the market women no longer wear sunbonnets, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst is contesting the Westbury division of the county at the coming election. Come, friends, the picture is fading—let us talk of something else.

KENTUCKY TEXTBOOK COMMISSION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Further steps to secure a reduction in the price of government wool were taken on Tuesday by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who held a conference with Henry Teague, representing the Federal Department of Labor. Mr. Teague intimated at the conference, that the government may make this concession to the manufacturers, providing the latter will guarantee that there will be a corresponding reduction in the price of cloth. The Governor expressed the hope that the woolen mills will never return to their previous low scale of wages. He plans to send a committee to Washington to urge a reduction in wool prices.

GOVERNOR URGES LOWER WOOL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Marcus H. Holcombe, Governor of Connecticut, is to ask the Legislature to suspend its rules in order to make an emergency appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the State to provide for the education at trade schools of discharged soldiers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIRUP IN PLACE OF WINE INDUSTRY

Grape Growing in California Under Old and New Conditions Covered in Bulletin Issued by College of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The University of California has just issued a bulletin having important bearing on the much-discussed question as to whether prohibition will have the effect of bringing financial ruin upon the wine-grape growing industry of California, the general conclusion being that the grape syrup industry may take the place of the wine-making industry in case federal or state prohibition is put into effect, and the wine-grape growers thus be saved from financial disaster.

The bulletin, which is prepared by Professors Frederick T. Boletti and W. V. Crue, of the College of Agriculture, of the University of California, states that of the 500,000 tons of grapes that have been absorbed annually by the wineries, about 250,000 tons could be dried by methods well understood by growers and would under present conditions probably find a market without much trouble as inferior raisins for domestic consumption or for export for various purposes.

The other 250,000 tons says the document, "represent a raw material value of over \$4,000,000, and about twice this amount in the manufactured state, as wine. If these grapes were made into grape syrup, the product saved would be equivalent to over 40,000 tons of sugar of a present value of nearly \$8,000,000."

"Investigation has shown that a grape syrup can be made which is wholesome, attractive and suitable for table use, cooking, the making of jams and fruit butters, and for the canning of most of our fruits. Most of the equipment necessary for the making of this sirup, already exists in the wine-ries and beet sugar factories of the State and what is lacking could be easily obtained."

"The marketing of this large quantity of a new product could be successfully done only if many fruit canneries could be induced to use a certain quantity of grape syrup during the season of 1920. This could probably be done only by suitable governmental regulation."

A brief extract from this bulletin was made public some weeks ago, but the bulletin itself, which is now published, gives details of the processes for manufacturing the sirup.

It is explained that the investigations have ascertained that not only can a neutral grape syrup, that is a sirup without any special grape flavor, be made, but that by omitting or moderating the deacidification a sirup can be made with any desired amount of acidity. By using certain processes which retain more or less the flavors of the grape, sirups of various high and agreeable flavors can be produced.

By using red grapes and omitting the decolorization, red and pink sirups of attractive color can be obtained; while by evaporating in open kettles after deacidification a dark sirup with a pleasing molasses flavor and suitable for table use is obtained.

"These special sirups could be used in the preparation of sweet beverages, in ice creams, jams, and in cooking, and would undoubtedly be found useful and excellent by many."

The report states that the wineries are already equipped for extracting the juice from the grapes and would require few changes or additions to prepare juice for sirup-making; and that the beet sugar factories have large capacities for condensing the juice into sirup, "sufficient to handle all the grapes grown in California," and these condensing facilities could be adapted to the manufacture of grape syrup with little change."

"Wholesale grocers and sirup manufacturers have told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is at the present time a great scarcity of sirups of all kinds and that almost any kind of a product of this nature would find a ready market."

The product could be put on the market at a reasonable price and at the same time the wine grape grower could be paid \$17.50 a ton for his grapes, whereas, according to the University authorities, the grower has in the past received from about \$15 to something over \$22 a ton when he sold them for wine making. The price of wine grapes to the grower has, however, in many past seasons been much below \$15 a ton.

DEALER ENJOINS NEW YORK PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A temporary injunction has been obtained by Joseph A. Sultan, a newspaper dealer in Brooklyn, against all daily newspapers published in English in Manhattan, except The New York Tribune, restraining them from refusing to supply him with papers because he has barred the Hearst publications from his stand. The newspaper council affirms that they are not acting illegally, as the matter concerns the price paid by the dealers to the newspapers.

PROF. W. H. TAFT ON BRITISH SEA CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Prof. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, in a speech before the Empire Club, said that England's supremacy of the seas in time of peace always meant equality for all nations, and in times of war Britain must

CELEBRATION OF DRY RATIFICATION

Victory Meeting in Boston at Which "Concurrent Power" in Enforcement of Prohibition Is Clearly Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Jan. 16, 1919, will go down in history as "Ratification Day," with Nov. 11, "Armistice Day," and July 4, "Independence Day," declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, at a ratification "Victory" celebration held in this city on Wednesday night. Robert A. Luce, Congressman-elect, said that the mere legal act of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment was not the victory that was being widely celebrated throughout the country; it was the fact that public sentiment had become so awakened to the evil of the drink traffic that it had demanded its complete abolition.

"Public opinion," Mr. Luce went on, "was slow to reach its conclusions, and ratification represents its deliberative action. Thus it becomes the loser, the liquor interests, to accept the verdict." Because of united public opinion, he did not apprehend undue difficulties in enforcing prohibition in the United States.

Robert A. Woods, head of the Council for National Prohibition in Massachusetts, referring to the demands for a substitute for the saloon, declared: "The greatest substitute is the home."

In the course of his address, Mr. Wheeler said: "Once a state Legislature has voted to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment, it cannot rescind that action." Reviewing the activities of the organized liquor traffic, the speaker declared: "When we realize the hold which this combination had on the nation only a few years ago, it makes us wonder what would have happened if the brewers' power had not been broken before the war began. All probability it would have been strong enough to keep this nation out of the war, and the whole current of history and the trend of civilization would have been changed. When history is finally written and the forces are all recognized that helped to win this war, the prohibition movement will not be one of the least."

"To think that this powerful influence and its allies are overthrown is a matter of congratulation to all patriots. The victory is the resultant of years of persistent organized effort by the Anti-Saloon League and allied forces. The task is not yet completed.

The committee is to discuss, in executive session, whether the names of the professors should be made public. Mr. Stevenson gave the names of several organizations which he said were classed either as pacifist or pro-German, or both, in their purpose. Referring to the Ford peace party before the entrance of the United States into the war, he said Rosika Schweitzer, who aided in the movement and accompanied the peace ship to Europe, undoubtedly was a German agent.

He said the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie as a religious organization, without the knowledge of its officials and members was used by the National Civil Liberties Bureau in getting pacifist views from pastors of churches.

The Non-Partisan League was characterized as a pacifist movement. Mr. Stevenson said the organization was financed by the dues of its members, some of which were paid in cash and others in notes, on which money was advanced by Rudolph Paganster, a New York banker.

Among other organizations he mentioned were the Anti-Preparedness Committee, out of which grew the American Union Against Militarism; the American Neutrality Conference; the Peopless Council of Peace and Democracy, and the Christian Socialists in America.

New York Suspect Arrested

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—John T. Ryan of Buffalo, New York, who has been indicted in New York City on charges of treason, was arrested here on Wednesday. He has been working in the government hospital at Nitro, West Virginia.

CANVASS OF BOSTON AIDS REEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the canvass of Greater Boston employers conducted personally by members of the Legislature, many opportunities were found for employing returning soldiers and sailors. Numerous manufacturers were reported to be ready to take on new men in addition to re-employed all of their men who joined the army and navy. City contracts will be started earlier than usual this season, according to the Mayor of Boston, in order to provide employment. The Mayor told a delegation of labor men that the schoolhouse commission plans construction work to the value of \$600,000, while nearly \$800,000 worth of street construction contracts will be started.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Niland of Boston offered an order requesting all public and private corporations within the Commonwealth to discharge all alien employees and fill the vacancies with discharged soldiers and sailors.

OPENING OF QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The third session of the fourteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened on Tuesday with ceremonies befitting the occasion, and indicate the new spirit of optimism and relief which has come with the close of the great war. The speech from the throne which referred to the victorious termination of the war was an even more interesting document than usual this year and foreshadowed some important legislation which will be introduced, providing for the offer of free lots of land to returned soldiers, laws providing sanitary dwellings for workmen, a completion of the law relative to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors, amendments to the Joint Stock Companies Act and the appointment of a Minister of Labor.

DRY RATIFICATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Municipal officials announced that St. Louis will have ample new revenues to make up for the loss of approximately \$1,000,000 in fees for liquor licensees. The city will increase its revenues by about \$1,700,000 without "having to appeal to the Legislature for powers to draft new revenue measures. There will be an 11-cent increase in the municipal tax rate, an additional revenue of \$500,000 collected because of a \$10,000,000 increase in assessed

valuation on personal and real property, and another half a million annually will come from the "mill tax" levied on each passenger carried by the street railways. The tax rate will be raised from \$2.35 per \$100 to \$2.45. St. Louis will ask the Legislature to pass an enabling act giving the city the power to collect for municipal purposes an income tax on its residents.

RATIFICATION IN NEW YORK LIKELY

Resolution Favorably Reported by Both Assembly and Senate Committees—Referendum Bill Similarly Reported in Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Although previous to ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the drys did not believe the present New York Legislature would ratify, they are now convinced that the State will be added to the long list of those which have approved the amendment, and that within a very short time, the ratification resolution was reported favorably by both Assembly and Senate committees on Wednesday. The bill for a referendum was also favorably reported in the Assembly. Before the hearing on the amendment on Tuesday, the State Senate seemed to be closely divided on the subject, but leaning toward the wets. It is apparent, however, that the hearing, demanded by the wets themselves, is proving a boomerang to their interests.

It is evident that the referendum plan, at least, has been discredited. Even the wets can see the ridiculous situation which would be brought about by the people of this State voting, next fall, on a question approved by the rest of the nation.

With the referendum straw floating away, the wets are further discomfited by the fact that the Senate Republicans have called a caucus for next Monday, when ratification is expected to be made a party issue.

There never has been much doubt that the Assembly would ratify, especially since the Speaker called for the action early in the session. And the significance of the Senate caucus plan is the fact that the leader of the Senate, Senator J. Henry Walters, is also the Republican leader, and is bound to carry out the wishes of the caucus. Now Senator Walters is a wet, believing that his Onondaga County constituents want him to be one. Since the caucus call was signed by 20 of the 29 Republicans, the drys are confident that ratification will be backed by that party, which controls the Legislature. This will mean the success of ratification.

The drys say that what has contributed to this change more than anything else, next to the moral effect of ratification throughout the nation, is the arguments of the wets themselves, and their unusually discouraging manner while making them. The argument which seems to be proving the greatest boomerang is the now familiar one of "Bolshevism."

People cannot be stopped from drinking says this argument, and if the nation tries to do so, the people will rebel against such encroachment upon their personal liberty; and said a vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor. Be careful that the Russian revolution does not happen in New York state.

The drys were prompt to turn this argument against those who made it. After these threats, they said, failure of New York to ratify would be a signal to the lawless elements making the threats to go ahead. Hence the State must ratify in order to help to the utmost in making prohibition effective. And it was this argument, and not the Bolshevik claim, which seemed to make the greatest impression on the joint committee.

The next proposition which disturbs the liquor interests is the one which gives the states and the federal government concurrent power. Under the law of evil is that it will spend the last dollar to defend its worthless life. This is why all these legal objections are now being discovered to drag the fight into the courts. The best legal claim the liquor interests had against ratification, that the amendment was not properly adopted by Congress, has just been decided against them in the United States District and the United States Supreme courts. Their other contentions are technical and will not prevail.

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The vote in the Assembly Judiciary Committee, by a vote of seven to five, on Wednesday, to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Subsequently the Senate Taxation Committee reported the ratification resolution favorably by a party vote.

The vote in the Assembly Judiciary Committee was taken after Lemuel E. Quigley, representing hotel interests, had argued for an hour against the constitutionality of the amendment.

In concluding he said that even if the attacks against the constitutionality of the proposal were not sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the country would never be dry until patent medicines were prohibited.

"Some of these patent medicines contain as much as 95 per cent of alcohol," he said, "and I must feel for President Wilson, for when King George of England visits America and the President raises his glass to toast the distinguished visitor, Mr. Wilson must choose as to the contents of that glass between water from the marshes of the Potomac or some alcoholic beverage.

In line with this decision the judges affirmed the sentences against E. A. Laughter, Newton Fisher, Alphonse Rivato and A. L. Anderson. They were charged with taking liquor into different sections of Tennessee.

STATE OF TENNESSEE ADJUDGED BONE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The State of Tennessee is adjudged bone dry in an opinion rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by United States Circuit Judge Denison here in affirming the judgment of the lower court in the cases of four men charged with having violated the Reed Amendment.

The question was raised in the cases as to whether or not Tennessee was considered a dry State, as the laws of the State prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor for beverage purposes within four miles of a school house.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in its opinion accepted that condition, but at the same time ruled that every part of Tennessee is within four miles of some school and for that reason the whole State is under the operation of the dry law.

USE FOR PROHIBITION ORGANIZATIONS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Petitions asking for the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment have been introduced into both branches of the General Assembly. Senator George W. Klett introduced a resolution, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the street railways of the State.

NORTHWESTERN DAILY TO ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Daily Northwestern, official organ of the students of Northwestern University, which ceased publication last spring on account of the draft, will resume publication in February.

CONVERSION OF THE BREWERY PLANTS

Some Being Put to New Uses, but Owners in Most Cases Are Said to Be Micawbers, Waiting for Something to Turn Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several of the brewers in this vicinity are already altering their establishments, preparatory to converting them to other uses, and others are reaching a decision as to what business they wish to take up. Most of the brewers, however, are Micawbers, and there is a distinct undercurrent of feeling that somehow or other, something may turn up to keep them in the same old business.

One brewery in this city plans to make ice, increasing its output gradually to 400 tons a day. Another is going to manufacture a soft drink. A third will be changed into a cold storage plant. In the borough of Queens, where 300 saloons went out of business on Oct. 1, many of the stores are being changed into tenements and dwellings.

There have been conferences of the brewers in Newark, New Jersey, but the discussions have not yet brought forth much practical result. There is no doubt that there is an underlying hope that developments may bring some modification in the matter of brewing beers and ales, but no one will give any positive arguments why such a thing should happen.

Some of the older breweries are considering entering the storage field. Two breweries here were recently turned into storage plants, following a consolidation of the business. One of these made the change some months ago, but it is said this was not done because of impending prohibition. It is also reported that another big brewery in this city has been leased to an art metal concern, which will use the property for storage.

BREWERS TO BE DAIRY PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—One San Antonio brewing company has announced that it has ordered machinery for the purpose of converting the brewery into a plant for dairy products. Several other breweries in Texas are taking similar action.

BREWERS' PLANS NOT ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ELIZABETH, New Jersey—Brewers here have announced no definite plans with regard to the disposition of their plants with the inauguration of prohibition. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, president of one of the large brewing companies, said he had recognized the possibility of prohibition for the past two years, so far as the interests of his company were concerned, and that measures had been taken to meet the emergency.

BREWERS' PLANS NOT ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin brewers will contribute nothing toward a campaign to fight the validity of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, declares W. H. Austin, counsel for the Wisconsin Brewers Association. Neither, he says, will they attempt to obtain legislation for the manufacture of very light beers.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

LEADERS CLASH IN CONFERENCE

Michigan and Chicago Varsity Basketball Fives Will Meet Tomorrow in Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Series

INTERCOLLEGiate CONFERENCE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	.000
Minnesota	2	0	1.000
Michigan	1	0	.000
Northwestern	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	1	.500
Indiana	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Ohio State	1	1	.500
Wisconsin	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With five games scheduled to be played this week end two tomorrow and three on Saturday—followers of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship basketball race of 1919 are going to be treated to some interesting competition. One game stands out prominently, as it will bring together two of the three undefeated teams—the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan.

Chicago and Michigan will battle on the Maroon's court tomorrow and the Michigan five will have to show better basketball than it displayed against Indiana University at Ann Arbor when it won by 28 to 22. The work of the Chicago team against Purdue University and State University of Iowa was a surprise to the followers of the conference, as when the season was about to begin it was freely predicted that the Maroons would not be in championship form; but that by the middle of the season they would be well qualified to make things interesting for the other members of the "Big Ten." Coach H. O. Page has, however, got his team going finely and it is going to be a big factor in the race. Michigan will follow up this game with a contest against Northwestern on Saturday.

Iowa is another university which will play two games in two days, meeting Indiana at Bloomington, Indiana, tomorrow and Purdue at Lafayette, Indiana, the next day. The other game of the week will bring the University of Illinois against the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, and the followers of the Illini are confident that their five will win the contest. Neither of these two teams is up to its usual form, but both are gradually developing and unless they lose too much ground during the early part of the season, they should stand pretty near the top of the race when the season comes to a close.

The University of Minnesota, which has played two games and won both, will not be called upon to play a championship contest this week. The Gophers appear to be a heavy-scoring aggregation, as they have piled up 73 points in two games, which is more than any other team has scored, even though Indiana and Iowa have played in three games. The Gopher schedule appears to be a very favorable one, and this team will certainly have to be reckoned with.

The list of individual point scorers contains 53 names, with N. W. Kingsley, the star center on the Minnesota team, holding the lead with 26 points to his credit. They were all scored from the floor and this is also the greatest number of floor goals scored by any one player to date. Arnold Oss, a teammate, is a close second both as to total points and floor goals. He has scored 24 points in all, and they were all made from the floor. R. F. Wilcox of Northwestern is third with 22 points to his credit, 12 of them having been made from the foul line. Last year Kingsley finished fourteenth in the standing with 29 floor goals to his credit. Wilcox was tied for fifty-first place with five floor goals. The full list follows:

Goals Total
Floor Foul pts.

N. W. Kingsley, Minnesota ... 13 6 26
Arnold Oss, Minnesota ... 12 0 24
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern ... 5 12 22
H. S. Brown, Indiana ... 4 11 23
N. W. Kingsley, Chicago ... 1 15 16
R. D. Borkoff, Chicago ... 8 2 18
W. M. Zeller, Indiana ... 6 3 15
K. L. Wilson, Illinois ... 4 7 15
A. L. Phillips, Indiana ... 4 6 14
J. Karpus, Michigan ... 4 6 14
S. Dean, Indiana ... 4 5 15
M. A. Jones, Iowa ... 6 0 12
H. J. Jeffries, Indiana ... 6 0 12
H. A. Elshorn, Northwestern ... 6 0 12
R. A. Marquardt, Northw'n ... 6 0 12
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota ... 6 0 12
E. E. Markey, Purdue ... 5 1 11
E. S. Platou, Minnesota ... 3 5 11
R. P. Lewis, Iowa ... 5 1 11
A. Smith, Purdue ... 4 10 19
H. T. Tison, Purdue ... 4 0 8
C. P. Hatchcock, Chicago ... 4 6 8
C. P. Cottor, Iowa ... 4 0 8
C. P. Bauer, Wisconsin ... 3 2 8
E. B. Fletcher, Illinois ... 4 0 8
J. F. Prather, Ohio State ... 3 1 7
L. D. Nicollas, Iowa ... 2 0 6
A. J. Conn, Michigan ... 3 0 6
T. Y. Hewitt, Michigan ... 1 4 6
O. S. Matheny, Ohio State ... 2 0 6
C. P. Taylor, Illinois ... 3 0 6
H. G. Johnson, Chicago ... 2 0 4
N. V. McNamee, Wisconsin ... 2 0 4
M. B. Barlow, Wisconsin ... 2 0 4
A. B. Ingerson, Illinois ... 2 0 4
E. K. Worth, Iowa ... 2 0 4
E. P. Weathers, Ohio State ... 2 0 4
A. G. Pyke, Iowa ... 1 0 2
H. C. Miller, Wisconsin ... 1 0 2
W. E. Schneider, Wisconsin ... 1 0 2
P. S. Hunkle, Chicago ... 1 0 2
M. M. Smith, Purdue ... 1 0 2
G. C. Buckheit, Illinois ... 1 0 2
Victor Ligars, Northwestern ... 1 0 2
F. C. Rymer, Michigan ... 1 0 2
McDonald, New York ... 1 0 2
R. H. Purvis, Indiana ... 1 0 2
R. E. Mittman, Illinois ... 1 0 2
Wilson Stegerman, Chicago ... 1 0 2
E. E. Neal, Purdue ... 1 0 2
W. D. Smith, Illinois ... 0 1 1
Clarke, Ohio State ... 0 1 1

NO DATES NAMED FOR PONY POLO

United States Association Decides to Await Discharge of More Members From Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That pony polo will not get back into full swing this year is practically certain following the holding of the annual meeting of the United States Polo Association in this city this week. This is not in the least due to a lack of interest in the sport; but to the fact that a large number of the players are still in United States war service and will probably not be released for some months to come.

That this association did its share in winning the war is shown by the report of Chairman H. L. Herbert, in which he states that 1905 of the 1440 members of the association entered active service when the United States declared war. Included in this number are six major-generals and the same number of brigadier-generals.

With such a showing as this it is little to be wondered at that championship play will not be started up again until many more of the members have been granted their honorable discharge.

The association did not arrange for any contests in 1918, but hopes to get some schedules together later in the year. On this basis all matches will probably be played at the convenience of the contending teams.

The question of challenging Great Britain for the international trophy which was won by the famous British team of 1914 came up for discussion, and it was the unanimous sentiment of the association that no challenge should be sent until that country had ample time in which to refill its depleted polo ranks. It was also stated that there was little likelihood of any inter-circuit matches being held this year.

Should the polo association believe that England has had sufficient time in which to get together a truly representative team in 1920, the association will undoubtedly issue a challenge for a match next year; but should it appear that the present holders of the trophy need still more time, the challenge will be put over until 1921.

All of the officers of 1918 were re-elected for the current year as follows:

Chairman, H. L. Herbert; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Hazard; executive committee, M. A. Ferguson, President; Joshua C. Greene, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; W. A. Hazard, A. T. Prim Jr., D. P. Rogers, of Boston, Massachusetts; W. P. Stewart, and H. P. Whitney.

COCHRAN SHOWS FINE BILLIARDS

Reduces Lead Secured by Schaefer in the Third and Fourth Games of Their Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Walker Cochran showed a big improvement in his playing on the second day of his professional balkline billiard match with Jacob Schaefer, and the result was that he cut down the lead which Schaefer had secured as the result of the first two games from 23 to 96.

The third game was the best of the series to date, as it found Cochran in top form, with the result that he ran up 513 points in only six trips to the table. On his third trip he made a run of 154, and then on his next he made one of 200, giving him the remarkable average of 85% for this game. Cochran made these high runs through splendid nursing of the balls. During this time Schaefer was playing good billiards, but not of the class shown by his opponent.

In the evening Schaefer did better than Cochran. The latter started out with a fine run of 161, but followed this up with a scoreless inning and made only seven on his fifth trip to the table. Schaefer had a run of 132 on his second try. The third and fourth games by innings follow.

THIRD GAME

Schaefer—17 95 11 0 23 43 25 71—300.
Cochran—45 154 209 43 24—512. High run, 200. Average 85.3.

FOURTH GAME

Schaefer—34 132 2 54 1 24 23 20—306.
Cochran—101 6 43 23 7 79 23—286. High run, 201. Average 46.6. Total points—1204.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Playing without the services of Lalonde, their star center and scorer in the National Hockey League, the Canadiens went down to defeat before the Toronto Arenas here Tuesday evening by the one-sided score of 11 to 3.

Toronto showed much speed and an all-round efficiency that was a big surprise to the Canadiens as well as to the spectators. The summary:

TORONTO CANADIENS

Crawford, Iw. ... rv. Pitre, Belingette

Nobie, c. ... c. Cleghorn

Skinner, Denney, r.w. ...

W. Couture, Macdonald

Mummery, cp. ... d. Corbeau

Randall, Ritchie, p. ... cp. Hall

Lindsay, g. ... g. Vezina

Referee—L. Marsh. Time—Three

20-minute periods.

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WOOL BELIEVED NOT AT LOWEST

Stabilization Yet to Be Accomplished According to Dealers Who Contend That London Sales Will Settle Question

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although it is a fact that the sentiment of the Boston wool trade as a whole has been vastly changed and improved by the action of the United States Government in making it known that its minimum upset prices of its wool are as low as the issue figures on the staple of the British Government, it is not believed that wool prices from a world standpoint are yet stabilized, and they may not become so until next July, when they undoubtedly will be lower than they are now.

The recent series of wool auctions by the United States Government was marked by better buying throughout, attributable in a large measure to increased confidence brought about by the government's move in regard to its minima and the set of British issues prices compiled by the Boston Wool Trade Association Committee. The United States Government further plans to aid the buyer by publishing in the next auction catalogue information not only as to the place of storage of the wool but facts as to the terms of the storage. Thus the prospective bidders may figure the various charges that would enter into his purchase and reach a more comprehensible basis for his bid. Another detail also that will be a departure from previous sale will be that the restrictions of the Textile Alliance, Inc., will be lifted so that the resale of wool will be subject to only those regulations of the United States War Trade Board.

It is confidently believed in important quarters of the local wool trade that wool prices must go lower. Not one of the least factors in this conclusion is that the general public will not stand for such high prices. With the beginning of the London auctions in April it is expected that lessened prices will be witnessed, and this lowering process will eventually be reflected in cheaper wool in the United States until it reaches perhaps \$1 a scoured pound, with Australian 64s taken as a basis in making this deduction. It is contended that wool must come down to 25 cents a pound. It is planned to sell at the London auction 100,000 bales each month. Taking Australian 64s for an illustration, it is said this wool did not cost the British Government more than \$1.10 a pound on the average, while the present issue price is about \$1.45 a pound.

Thus the conclusion is drawn that with the progress of the London auctions lower prices will prevail and the United States will have to follow the trend abroad; therefore, by next July, a stable world level will have been reached. It is pointed out that considerable uncertainty may be expected as long as this eventual drop is a possibility. The situation also has a substantial influence on the price phase of the next clip of the United States.

Mills in the United States and abroad are actually bare of stocks. All the wool is concentrated among the governments, chiefly Great Britain and the United States. If this wool were distributed among the interests that ordinarily would have it the situation would be normal. As it is there appears to be a surplus of wool. This surplus appears actual because the usual four to six months' supplies held ahead by mills are in the hands of the government.

The success of today's sale in Philadelphia of government-owned wool will probably influence somewhat the size of the next offerings in Boston early next month. It continues to be more or less of a complaint among Boston dealers that the government does not offer larger amounts of fine wool at its sales. However, on the other hand, it is now getting rather late for buyers to load themselves with staple to hold over tax day, April 1.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government will lose between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in the auctioning off of its surplus supply of American wool, R. J. Thorne, assistant director of army purchases, told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

CHICAGO BOARD—Wednesday's Market (Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

WEDNESDAY'S MARKET
Wednesday's Market (Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

CANADIAN NORTHERN—NEW YORK, New York—William A. Read & Co. are offering \$7,500,000 Canadian Northern Railway Company equipment trust 6 per cent gold certificates maturing serially from July 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1929. Bonds maturing in 1919 are offered on a 6 per cent basis, all other maturities on a 5% per cent basis. The Canadian Northern Railway is owned by the Canadian Government.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Best Sugar	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Can	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am H & Lea pfds	101 1/2	101 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Loco	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Smelting	68	68	68	68
Am Sugar	112	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am T & T	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anaconda	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atholton	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Baldwin Loco	67 1/2	68	68 1/2	68 1/2
B & O	46	45 1/2	45	45
Beth Steel B.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
B & St 8% pfds	102	102	98	98
Bent Leder	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi. M. & St P	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
C R I I P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36	37 1/2
C R I I P 6%	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
C R I I P 7%	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
China Prod.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Crucible	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cuba Canes	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Cuba Canes pfds	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Inspiration	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int M M pfds	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Met. Set	168 1/2	169 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Midval	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mo Pacific	23	23	22	23 1/2
N Y Central	102	102	98	98
N Y N H H	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
No Pacific	89	89 1/2	88	89 1/2
Pierres-Arrow	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pan-Am Pe.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ray Cons	68 1/2	68 1/2	67	67
Reading	20 1/2	20	20	20
Rep Iron & Stl	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
So Pacific	96	96	95	95
So Railroad	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Texas Co.	189	189 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Un Pacific	123 1/2	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
U S Rubber	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U S Steel pfds	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Western Pacific	183 1/2	184	18	18
Western Union	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Westinghouse	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Willys-Overland	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Total sales	46,300	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L 5% 1917	59.08	59.08	58.95	58.95
L 1 1/2 1918	52.90	54.00	52.80	52.80
L 2 1/2 1919	82.76	83.76	82.50	82.50
Lib 1st 4% 1920	56.02	56.06	56.00	56.00
Lib 2d 4% 1921	55.02	55.02	49.88	49.88
Lib 3d 4% 1922	53.92	53.92	53.75	53.75
Lib 4th 4% 1923	54.90	54.90	54.84	54.84

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5%	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5%	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City Lyons 5%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City Paris 5%	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5% 1919	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Int Corp 1919	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
UK 5% 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
UK 5% 1923	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

RESERVE BOARD'S VIEW OF AFFAIRS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
A A Chem com	100 1/2	100 1/2
A Am Wool com	100 1/2	100 1/2
A Am Zinc	11 1/2	11 1/2
A Arizona Com	40	40
Al G & W I	111 1/2	111 1/2
Booth Fish	19 1/2	19 1/2
Boston Elec	67 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Me	17 1/2	17 1/2
Brown & Cope	17 1/2	17 1/2
Calif & Arizona	59	59
Cal & Mex	420	420
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2
Davis Italy	5	5
Fairbanks	52 1/2	52 1/2
Granby	74 1/2	74 1/2
Grand-Can	42 1/2	42 1/2
Globe Com	42 1/2	42 1/2
Isle Royale	45	45
Lake Copper	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mass Elec pfds	46	46
Mass Gas	15 1/2	15 1/2
May-Old Colony	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mohawk	50 1/2	50 1/2
N Y N H H	28 1/2	28 1/2
North Butte	104	104
Old Dominion	34	34
Osecola	12	12
Rock Creek	13	13
Stevens	32 1/2	32 1/2
Swift & Co.	122 1/2	122 1/2
United Fruit	159	159
United Shoe	45	45
U S Smelting	43 1/2	43 1/2

*New York quotation.

PLANNING FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Housing and Irrigation Form Part of Proposal by Canadian Town Planner — "Boulevard des Allies" Is Another Proposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ever since the armistice was declared, the press of Canada has contained many suggestions from public men and others for a national war memorial for Canada. The Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor recently had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Noulan Cauchon, a consulting engineer and town planner. He said: "The war has engendered many responsibilities—none greater for Canada than the wise and sympathetic care of her returned men. The proposal here submitted, whilst illustrating a specific application, is nevertheless intended to portray a type of institution which could be repeated throughout the several provinces of the Dominion."

Proposal needs to be made for the housing and permanent care of the totally disabled who lack home ties or adequate facilities. This feature of the institution is one wherein the Red Cross could continue its ministrations to the care and cheering of those whose vision of life is dimmed; such an institution to be located in a large domain surrounded by the activities of those others who could be well and interestingly employed, mainly in animal husbandry, the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, bees, etc.

"Portions of the domain in view for such an institution in the vicinity of Ottawa, the capital, offer an opportunity for reclamation—first draining and then irrigating—thus providing unlimited scope for the profitable employment of numberless thousands in a manner advantageous to themselves and to the national institution where every dollar spent would create several times its value in permanent farm land of the richest productivity—an investment, not a burden.

"It is further proposed that a part of the domain be subdivided on the most scientific town-planning principles into 'small holdings,' five and ten acre plots with model cottages and equipment: 'homes' where those so disposed could live a community life and profit their families to the extent of their individual efforts at intensive cultivation and greater production enhanced by irrigation. It is held that this feature of the scheme where land would remain vested in the Crown and where the main condition of occupancy would be a scale of production and a nominal rental, would tend to stimulate individual initiative and effort, gradually fostering the desire and the will to do things; be an agency of uplift in the recuperation of those enjoying the care of the institution.

"The locality suggested for the immediate application of this method is on the eastern slopes of the hills that run from the capital at Ottawa to Cornwall at the head of the St. Lawrence Rapids. There is a swamp area of rich soil many square miles in extent and easy of permanent drainage by the improvement of the Nation River, and also easy of irrigation, subsequently, from the waters of the Rideau River.

"Other splendid opportunities for duplicating such an undertaking are an immense area in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, the fruit belt of Canada, which could be irrigated by the diversion of the waters of the Grand River from the town of Galt, easterly; also a large area in the Province of Quebec stretching from and irrigating from the Richelieu River to the threshold of the city of Montreal.

"The administration buildings of these institutions could be monumental in character and each contain a museum of war trophies; the other buildings to be the height of efficiency and good to look at for the sake of art and the joy that it can bring to mind.

"It so happens that a previously proposed waterway for a ship canal and that of a large irrigation project through the territory between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, coincide and can be combined for many miles. These might now be surveyed, the right of way secured and reserved as a national parkway. Within this strip there could be built a great highway—a "Boulevard des Allies"—leading from our capital, through our soldiers' settlement, to a "Rainbow Bridge" of international promise, from whence our American neighbors—whom we now may emphasize as allies—would be glad, one thinks, to carry the boulevard on to Washington by their own great system of national highways.

"The referendum for the strike was taken some time ago, but it is believed that 60 to 75 per cent of the men at heart are not in sympathy with the course the strike has taken.

CANADIAN RAILWAY POLICY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—Urging caution in the matter of the nationalization of railways and a thorough study of both Parliament and people of the responsibilities involved in such a policy, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, addressed an audience largely composed of railway employees. He spoke of the wonderful work of the three Canadian transcontinental railways during the war, in maintaining uninterrupted communications from coast to coast in the stress of transporting troops and freight to the seaboard.

"Next to the war itself," said Mr. Beatty, "the railway question is prob-

ably the most vital issue confronting the people of Canada. It will be determined only in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of Canada.

"There are two misconceptions, I think, which exist; one is a misconception of the functions of the state, which are to regulate and not manage industrial enterprises. It may be said that independent administration of government institutions can be secured by outside directors, but the difficulty which confronts us here is that it is impossible that the man who pays the bill shall not interfere with the administration of his own property. In the case of government, this means political interference.

"The other misconception that I refer to, is, I think, an honest one that exists in a great many people's minds, and it is that because the people will be the purchasers of these properties that they will acquire them for something less than their worth, and therefore, that they will have a chance of operating them under more advantageous conditions than the present owners, or at least as advantageous, depending on how much they save on the rates.

"We can well afford to wait, to study dispassionately our own situation and the experiment of the United States before committing our country to serious changes in policy. The solution finally adopted in the United States will be of inestimable value to Canada.

Meantime, too, the experience which the American Federation of Labor would take steps to reorganize on the industrial union plan, the I. W. W. would cease to be a separate organization. The Socialists were also anxious to bring about "solidarity of labor," it was apparent at the sessions, as a step toward a Soviet Government, every mention of which was loudly cheered by the radicals. The radicals evidently hoped in case a general strike was called to get organized labor under their own control and to force it to stand for an extreme program.

MINISTER OF LABOR URGES OPTIMISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—As part of a Dominion-wide effort to acquaint the public with the government's scheme of reconstruction and reabsorption Senator Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, addressed the United Win-the-War Club in Montreal, and spoke in hopeful vein of the future prospects of the country. Basing his optimism upon the fact that in normal times immigration to Canada each year is greater than the entire army to be repatriated to these shores, and that the returning soldiers are well provided for financially during the six months following their discharge, the Minister believed that there would be no serious industrial distress in absorbing these men into civil life.

Regarding the civilian army which had been employed in munition work, Senator Robertson said that while employed in munition plants were being gradually relieved of their duties, employment bureaus were being absorbed in all parts of the country through which workers could secure positions free of charge. Questionnaires had been sent out by the Department of Labor, as soon as the armistice was signed, to 7000 munition firms and the answers revealed that 15,000 men and women were now out of work, who were employed on Nov. 11. It was hoped that these people would be rapidly reabsorbed into industry by means of the government bureaus as peace-time industries took the place of war activities; and an important factor which would assist this operation was the return to Europe of thousands of immigrants.

Senator Robertson said there was never a more friendly spirit between capital and labor than at the present time. The capitalists were seeking to cooperate in the difficulties of the labor question. The Minister of Labor did not think there was anything to apprehend from Bolshevism in Canada. It was nonsense to think that the soldiers would support any revolution.

SEATTLE SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Approximately 35,000 shipyard employees walked out at 10 a. m. on Tuesday on refusal of the builders to accede to the conditions of a blanket agreement submitted by the metal trades in lieu of the Macy award which they had rejected. The employers offered to raise the pay of the skilled mechanics from 80 to 86½ cents per day as requested, but refused to allow an advance for a majority of the unskilled men.

The maritime trades, employed in wooden shipbuilding yards, took exception to the jurisdiction imposed by the metal trades, but will go out, it is stated. There are no joint conferences in sight between employers and employees, and the owners of the plant predict a prolonged tie-up. Local business men say it means the beginning of a general wage readjustment all over the country.

The referendum for the strike was taken some time ago, but it is believed that 60 to 75 per cent of the men at heart are not in sympathy with the course the strike has taken.

FERRY WORKERS ARE NOT TO BE DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—Urging caution in the matter of the nationalization of railways and a thorough study of both Parliament and people of the responsibilities involved in such a policy, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, addressed an audience largely composed of railway employees. He spoke of the wonderful work of the three Canadian transcontinental railways during the war, in maintaining uninterrupted communications from coast to coast in the stress of transporting troops and freight to the seaboard.

"Next to the war itself," said Mr. Beatty, "the railway question is prob-

RADICALS WERE FOR EARLY STRIKE

Chicago Congress Showed That They Hoped to Get Organized Labor Under Their Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Failing to get an endorsement of an attack upon the American Federation of Labor at the recent National Labor Congress on the T. J. Mooney case, the radicals appeared to turn to the general strike as a means of furthering the I. W. W. cause of industrial unionism.

The radicals, in case a general strike is called, it was evident from their views expressed at the convention, hope to use it to their own end of forcing all labor organizations to merge in order to present a solid front to capitalism. Every effort was made by the radicals to get the convention to declare in favor of an early strike, and they argued that, if it was called, all labor must move under one banner.

"We can well afford to wait, to study dispassionately our own situation and the experiment of the United States before committing our country to serious changes in policy. The solution finally adopted in the United States will be of inestimable value to Canada.

The radicals wanted the cards of all labor organizations made interchangeable and believed that if a general strike should be called steps toward this end could be brought about.

Some of the radicals stated, in private, their conviction that if the American Federation of Labor would

take steps to reorganize on the industrial union plan, the I. W. W. would cease to be a separate organization.

The Socialists were also anxious to bring about "solidarity of labor," it was apparent at the sessions, as a step toward a Soviet Government, every mention of which was loudly cheered by the radicals. The radicals evidently hoped in case a general strike was called to get organized labor under their own control and to force it to stand for an extreme program.

STOCKMEN SAY MEAT SUPPLY IS AMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The American National Live Stock Association, in opening a three-day convention here on Tuesday, heard I. T. Pryor, the president; Clay Tallman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

President Pryor said excessive importations of beef might endanger the home market, which, he said, had a sufficient supply to meet all anticipated demands abroad and at home.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy Start for Their New Home

The day of the last performance, in the children's theater of the Luxembourg Gardens, dawned bright and warm. Punch and Judy did not awaken at dawn, however; in fact, they might have stayed asleep till noon, had not the jolly policeman given each a playful nudge with his club. "The rest of us have had our breakfast while you are sleeping," he called.

Punch rubbed his eyes and yawned drowsily. "If you had been out in Paris till midnight, I know you would be asleep now."

Judy wanted to whisper to Punch that he must not tell of their adventure of the night before, and she felt easier when the policeman laughed and said: "Punch, you are a great dreamer. Why, you were asleep and snoring all night."

"But, I don't snore," protested Judy. "Oh, I mean that you were fast asleep," said the policeman, in apology. "I suppose that Mrs. Punch was out with you last night, getting a new fall hat, as she knew that the theater was going to close for the season, and she would need the hat in her search for a new position."

"Not only a new hat, but a whole new costume," blurted out Punch, in spite of the fact that Judy had mentioned him to say no more of their trip abroad into the city. "And we are to have wonderful new costumes for our first performance in the new place. I don't know whether you would recognize us in them. I'll tell you one thing: Judy's new fall hat isn't going to be a hat."

Your dream is very interesting and strange," laughed the policeman. "Go right on and tell me about the new fall hat that isn't a hat."

"Oh! you've got to guess what that means," said Punch, shaking his head vigorously. "But you never will."

"No; I never shall, for I don't sleep in the moonshine as you do," answered the policeman, shaking his head slowly.

"You shouldn't make such excuses," said Punch; "I suppose I'll have to tell you that a hat which isn't a hat, is a beautiful piece of black lace."

"But the ladies of Paris are not wearing black lace for hats this fall," said the policeman; "you surely haven't been observing the ladies in the park."

Judy now became excited enough to speak, for she certainly knew the style. "Don't be stupid, Mr. Policeman. I'm not getting a gown and hat for the street; I'm getting a costume. I'm going to play the part of a Spanish lady, for a month or two at least, and Spanish ladies of high degree all wear black lace over their heads, which they call mantillas."

The policeman's eyes brightened. "So this really happened last night; you two really went out in Paris, and got new clothes, or—I beg your pardon—costumes, and new positions for the fall. I am amazed, but let me offer congratulations."

"Yes; we waited until you were asleep," snickered Punch, "and we got out and in again, without anyone knowing it. Oh, it was great fun!"

"I guess it must have been," sighed the policeman. "But how did you ever get out of here, with the doors all locked?"

"There are windows," suggested Judy, "and they are never locked."

"You are most remarkable people," said the policeman. "I don't know which of you is the cleverest, but I wish that you had taken me with you. You don't suppose there's still a chance for me?"

"I think there might be," Punch said, giving the policeman an assuring pat on the shoulder.

"So do I," said Judy.

The three might have started out, then and there, to see about the policeman's prospects of acting with them, had not the manager of the Children's Theater appeared at that moment, calling them to hurry and dress for the performance. It would be given within a few minutes, as there were a number of children, with their nurses and mothers, waiting to see it, and then, too, there might be a "performance at noon, when some of the children were coming home from school."

All of the members of the little company tried to look their best; the ladies of the troupe searched for new ribbons or carefully washed old ones, to freshen up their costumes, while the men polished their shoes, rubbed their buckles, and brushed their clothes with due attention.

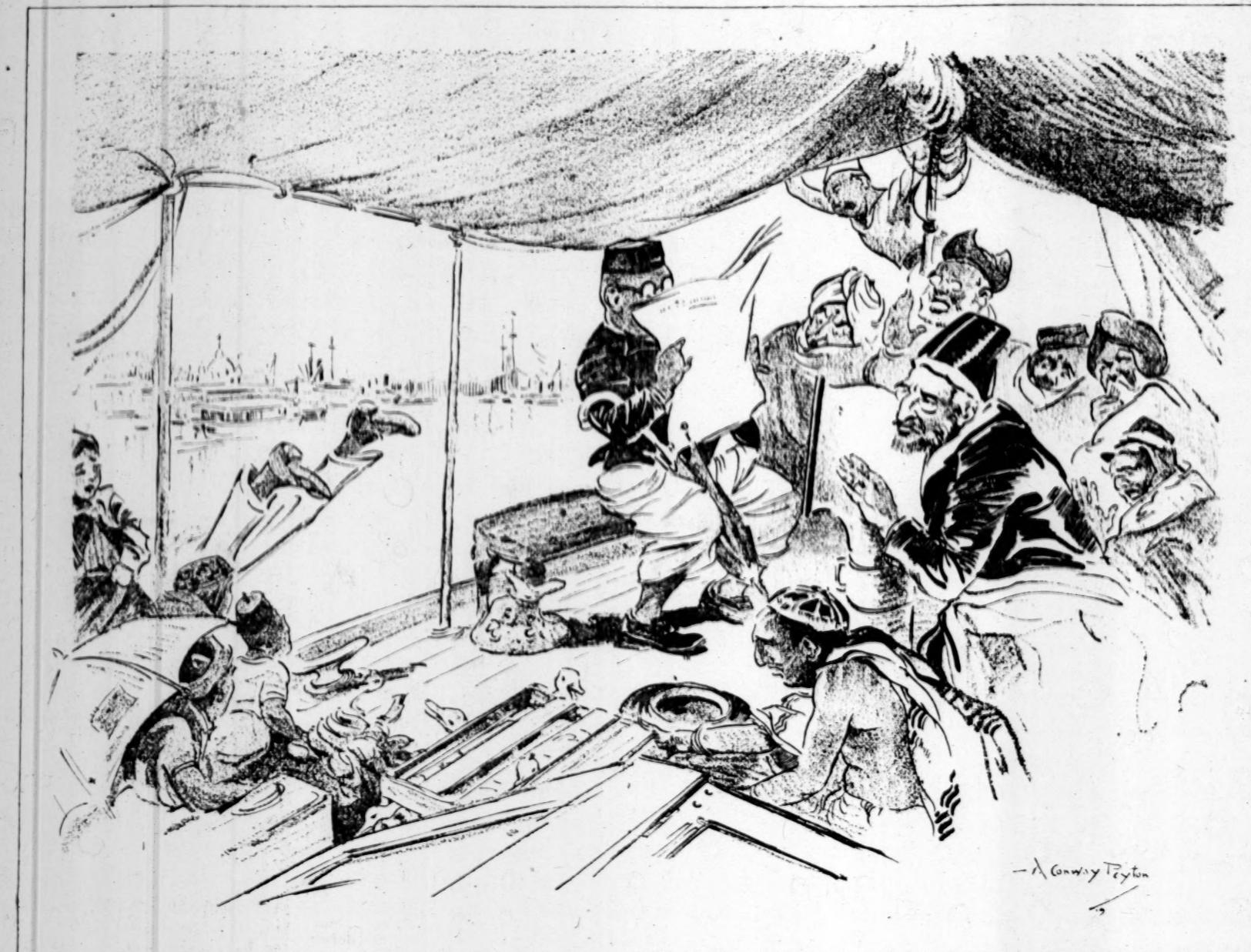
The manager was well pleased and he whistled, as he went from one to the other, attending to the stage settings, raising and lowering the curtain. The little music box was hardly needed, but, when all was ready for the first show of the day, he wound it up and set it going. Then he went to the entrance of the theater, to collect the price of admission, for he was gatekeeper, treasurer, ticket-taker and usher, as well as being manager and owner of the Children's Theater.

As the curtain went up, the children laughed and applauded, till their elders told them it was enough and the actors wished them to be silent for a minute. So the children watched and listened, for just about a minute; then one little boy of three began clapping his hands and the others joined in with him, clapping and laughing more loudly than before. So the performance continued; the manager thought that he had never seen so enthusiastic an audience, and concluded that the actors must be particularly pleasing.

When the morning performance was over and the noon performance was going on, the theater manager noted the great interest of this group of children. At first he thought the increased

"Dad dived straight in after the boy"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



"Dad dived straight in after the boy"

applause was on account of the children being older and more numerous than was that crowd of tiny tots which had been the main audience at the first show; but, when he himself got where he had a good view of this happy little throng, he saw that their interest in the actors was remarkably keen. Then he was sure that Punch and Judy, and the lesser members of the company, were making extra efforts to act their best and make this last day of the season nicest.

The manager, however, did not know the special incentive of Punch and Judy on this day. He did not know of their jolly adventure of the night before, in search of new clothes, for they had not even whispered one word about it; when he was within hearing, nor had the policeman told. So how should the manager know?

"This isn't an automobile," said Punch, "but it is warm and comfortable."

"I guess it's some new kind of a car," said Judy.

"I don't care what it is," said the policeman, "as long as I'm going along with you."

Those Interesting Carrier Pigeons

Boys everywhere have been interested in the part taken by carrier pigeons in winning the great world war. Thousands of these pigeons have been used to carry messages from the trenches to officers back of the lines.

They have also carried communications from ships at sea and from aviators unable to return to their quarters. Because of the valuable work done by these birds in France, a pigeon corps was organized in the United States, and probably it will be continued even though the war is over.

All this has resulted in a greatly increased demand for flying pigeons, and many boys are beginning to keep them. Pigeon keeping has always had a fascination for boys with a love for pets.

Many kinds are kept only for their attractive appearance, but the so-called carrier pigeons are often used for racing, which is an interesting sport. In Belgium, before the war broke out, the racing of pigeons was the national sport, like baseball in the United States. Racing had also been carried on for many years in England. It was because of the well-stocked lofts in both countries that a large number of pigeons were ready for duty when the Germans marched into France.

It is necessary to make a distinction between the bird which is called the carrier pigeon in Europe and the bird which is shown at American exhibitions under that name. The carrier pigeon of the United States is weak on the wing, and kept only for show purposes. It is the homing pigeon which is used for carrying messages and for racing purposes. The homing pigeon is a large, stocky bird, with exceedingly powerful wings, giving it the strength to fly for many miles without stopping. These pigeons fly with wonderful speed, never seeming to have any difficulty in finding their way back to the loft which is home to them.

The final curtain of the afternoon and of the season fell slowly, with Punch and Judy and the policeman bowing and smiling to the enthusiastic children, who were waving farewell and applauding them; for the children did not know that Punch and Judy were to appear on the rue de Rennes the next evening, in a new play and in new clothing. They thought that the actors would not appear again till the next summer; so a pleasant surprise was in store for them, and it was to be in a store, too.

"Punch," whispered Judy, "you never acted so well as today. Perhaps Monsieur Paton will have an automobile waiting just for you."

"Oh, Judy," said Punch aloud, "you are the chief performer of the day. I could not help but act well with you. An automobile, decorated with flowers, would be fitting for you."

"I don't care about a special one," burst out the policeman. "If this gentleman will only let me go with you, I think I'll just jump in with you and hide. Then, if I am in such distinguished company, I know I shall be acceptable when I walk into his store."

The manager and Monsieur Paton

were coming toward them, so the performers became silent.

"They are the best marionettes in all Paris," they heard the manager say.

"I quite agree with you," answered Monsieur Paton, "and I doubt if anyone will recognize them in their new clothes."

Monsieur Paton opened the large bag he was carrying, and the manager put Punch and Judy and the policeman and the others carefully into it. Soon Punch and Judy found that they were moving.

"This isn't an automobile," said Punch, "but it is warm and comfortable."

"I guess it's some new kind of a car," said Judy.

"I don't care what it is," said the policeman, "as long as I'm going along with you."

As the last performance was about to begin, who should approach the theater but the proprietor of the store on the rue de Rennes, where Punch and Judy had shopped, and who had agreed to give them the charming new costumes for the first performance which they should give in the central window of his store. Strangely enough, the manager seemed to be expecting him.

"Good day, Monsieur Paton," said the manager said heartily; "the last performance is about to begin, and then my actors will be ready to go with you."

"I'm all ready to take them," replied Monsieur Paton, looking down at a large leather bag which he was carrying.

"The curtain arose at this minute,

Punch and Judy began the play with zest, never thinking of the audience, but keeping all their attention focused on what they were playing, and then their play was so insisted that they had to bow and acknowledge it with smiles and a prompt return to the action of their play. Now, they were sure of their new position, their new play, and their new costumes. The first time that Judy and the policeman were off the stage together, she whispered to him that the gentleman in whose window they were to appear was in the audience, and she thought that his motor car was probably waiting for them.

The final curtain of the afternoon and of the season fell slowly, with Punch and Judy and the policeman bowing and smiling to the enthusiastic children, who were waving farewell and applauding them; for the children did not know that Punch and Judy were to appear on the rue de Rennes the next evening, in a new play and in new clothing. They thought that the actors would not appear again till the next summer; so a pleasant surprise was in store for them, and it was to be in a store, too.

"Punch," whispered Judy, "you never acted so well as today. Perhaps Monsieur Paton will have an automobile waiting just for you."

"Oh, Judy," said Punch aloud, "you are the chief performer of the day. I could not help but act well with you. An automobile, decorated with flowers, would be fitting for you."

"I don't care about a special one," burst out the policeman. "If this gentleman will only let me go with you, I think I'll just jump in with you and hide. Then, if I am in such distinguished company, I know I shall be acceptable when I walk into his store."

The manager and Monsieur Paton

were coming toward them, so the performers became silent.

"They are the best marionettes in all Paris," they heard the manager say.

"I quite agree with you," answered Monsieur Paton, "and I doubt if anyone will recognize them in their new clothes."

Monsieur Paton opened the large bag he was carrying, and the manager put Punch and Judy and the policeman and the others carefully into it. Soon Punch and Judy found that they were moving.

"This isn't an automobile," said Punch, "but it is warm and comfortable."

"I guess it's some new kind of a car," said Judy.

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THE HOME FORUM

Pinkings and Patchings

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my sumptuary edicts could not restrain. How well soever I fancied my lectures against pride had conquered the vanity of my daughters, yet I still found them secretly attached to all their former finery; they still loved laces, ribbons, bugles, and calico; my wife herself retained a passion for her crimson paduausy, because I formerly happened to say it became her.

The first Sunday, in particular, their behavior served to mortify me. I had desired my girls the preceding night to be dressed early the next day; for I always loved to be at church a good while before the rest of the congregation.

They punctually obeyed my directions; but when we were to assemble in the morning at breakfast, down came my wife and daughters dressed out in all their former splendor; their faces plastered up with pomatum, their hair bundled up in a heap behind, and rustling at every motion. I could not help smiling at their vanity, particularly that of my wife, from whom I expected more discretion. In this exigence, therefore, my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach. The girls were amazed at the command; but I repeated it with more solemnity than before. "Surely, my dear, you jest," cried my wife; "we can walk it perfectly well; we want no coach to carry us now." "You mistake, child," returned I, "we do want a coach; for if we walk to church in this trim, the very children in the parish will hoot after us." "Indeed," replied my wife. "I always imagined that my Charles was fond of seeing his children neat and handsome about him." You may be as neat as you please," interrupted I, "and I shall love you the better for it; but all this is not neatness, but frumpiness. These rufflings and pinkings and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbors. No, my children," continued I, more gravely, "those gowns may be altered into something of a plainer cut; for finery is very unbecoming in us who want the means of decency. I do not know whether such bouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich, if we consider, upon a moderate ascertainment, that the nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain."

This remonstrance had the proper effect. They went with great composure, that very instant, to change their dress; and the next day I had the satisfaction of finding my daughters, at their own request, employed in cutting up their trains into Sunday waistcoats for Dick and Bill, the two little ones, and what was still more satisfactory, the gowns seemed improved by this curtailing.—From "The Vicar of Wakefield."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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LITERATURE

"The Truth-cure"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is "the Truth-cure." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 237), we find this injunction: "Children should be taught the Truth-cure. Christian Science, among their first lessons, and kept from discussing or entertaining theories or thoughts about sickness." Truth contains the elements of power, and Christ Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free." Christian Scientists, therefore, look to Truth for the healing of disease as well as for freedom from all other forms of discord and limitation.

It is sometimes said, however, by critics of Christian Science, that in so far as this Science heals, it does so by a lie, and not by the truth; that the means used amount to mere mental suggestion, quite regardless of what is true. It is even claimed that Christian Science tends to make people untruthful, in that it denies the reality of what apparently exists, and this, it is argued, must cultivate the habit of untruthfulness. Now all this is the same kind of criticism that was made of Christ Jesus, centuries ago, when the Pharisees said that he cast out devils by the power of Beelzebub, the prince of devils. Jesus showed the foolishness of this criticism by declaring that a house divided against itself could not stand. If Christian Science cured disease by telling a lie about it, this would be indeed a house divided against itself, and the result would be "confusion worse confounded"; but such is not the case. Christian Science is not a lie-cure but the Truth-cure. It cures disease, not by telling a lie about it. The truth about disease is that it is itself only a lie; a lie about God and man. The truth is that God, Spirit, is the Father-Mother of man, and man is in reality the child of God, created in His image and likeness; therefore man cannot be really diseased or sinful, but must be spiritual and perfect. The lie about man is the negative suggestion, coming to mortals as it came in the form of a talking serpent to Adam and Eve in the garden, saying that man is not wholly spiritual and perfect, but is, in part at least, sinful and subject to disease and death, and that to know man fully one must taste the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. This lie, listened to and accepted and tasted, seems more and more real, until mortals are entangled and bound by it, and in it all human ills have their origin. It is all, however, only a lie, and the cure for it is not another lie, but Truth, and Christian Science is simply telling the truth about it.

Christian Science does not ignore the appearance of sin, disease, and death, but knows the scientific truth about them, and this is far from being untruthful or conducive to untruthfulness. The test of all scientific thought is in the ability to discern truth, regardless of appearance. Two men were walking near the sea-shore and one remarked on the roar of the sea which could be distinctly heard in the distance. The second man replied that there was no roar of the sea; it was only an idea in mind. The first one turned in surprise and said, "I don't understand why you say that, for it is not the truth. The roar is there, for I distinctly hear it." His companion replied, "Physical science shows that what appears to be a roar is an impression made by air vibration upon the ear drum and conveyed to the mind, and is wholly an idea in mind. You can obtain the same impression by holding a large shell to the ear, and certainly there is no roar in the shell." After a moment's thought the first man said, "You are right; you spoke from knowledge, not from appearance. How easily we are deceived by what appears to be!"

Christian Science does not ignore the appearance of disease, but knows the truth, that it is only appearance, not reality, an erroneous thought of mortal mind, not the truth of divine Mind, and that the clear understanding and declaration of Truth changes the appearance and heals the disease. It is Truth alone that cures. At a recent meeting of prominent medical men from all parts of the United States, the commissioner of health of a large city said, as reported by the press, "It is our duty to keep people free from fear. Let them wear a rabbit's foot on a watch chain if they want." This is the method of the lie-cure, not the Truth-cure, and all other forms of mesmerism, hypnotism, animal magnetism, are the same. This method is not honest and cannot permanently succeed. All material means and methods of healing, including drugs and manipulation, are only varying forms of the lie-cure. They assume that man is really diseased and they attempt to cure him by those means and methods which, it is more and more freely admitted, have no power in themselves but seek to make an impression on the mind of the patient. They are all methods of mental suggestion, seeking to effect a change in a man's condition through a suggestion, regardless of whether the suggestion is truthful or not. And so these methods must fail, and do fail; and if they seem to succeed at times in destroying one lie they only bind the victim to a stronger lie, from which he must sooner or later struggle to freedom through Truth.

Christ Jesus said to the paralytic, "Thy sins be forgiven thee." Sin and disease are one and the same thing, for they are both lies about God's children; they are both lies of the devil, who, as Jesus said, is a liar and the father of lies. And so when the people ques-

tioned the power of Jesus to forgive sin, he said, "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise and walk?" Then he proved that sin and sickness are both lies about man and are healed by Truth, for he healed the paralytic with a word.

And so Christian Science, putting aside all lies about God and man, says the sick and the sinning in the words of its Discoverer, Mrs. Eddy ("Science and Health," pp. 330-331): "Rise in the conscious strength of the spirit of Truth to overthrow the plea of mortal mind, *alias* matter, arrayed against the supremacy of Spirit. Blot out the images of mortal thought and its beliefs in sickness and sin. Then thou art delivered to the judgment of Truth, Christ, the judge will say, 'Thou art whole!'"

The Wellfleet Oysterman

Having walked about eight miles since we struck the beach, and passed the boundary between Wellfleet and Truro, a stone post in the sand—for even this sand comes under the jurisdiction of one town and another—we turned inland over barren hills and valleys, whether the sea, for some reason, did not follow us, and, tracing up a hollow, discovered two or three sober-looking houses within half a mile, uncommonly near the eastern coast. Their garrets were apparently as full of chambers that their roofs could hardly lie down straight, and we did not doubt that there was room enough for us there. Houses near the sea are generally low and broad. These were a story and a half high; but if you merely counted the windows in their gable ends, you would think that there were many stories more, or, at any rate, that the half story was the only one thought worthy of being illustrated. The great number of windows in the ends of the houses, and their irregularity in size and position, here and elsewhere on the Cape, struck us agreeably—as if each of the various occupants who had their cubicles behind had punched a hole where his necessities required it, and according to his size and stature, without regard to outside effect. There were windows for the grown folks and windows for the children—three or four apiece; as a certain man had a large hole cut in his barn door for the cat and a smaller one for the kitten....

We knocked at the door of the first house but its inhabitants were all gone away. In the meanwhile we saw the inhabitants of the next one looking out of the window at us, and before we reached it an old woman came out and fastened the door of her bulkhead, and went in again. Nevertheless we did not hesitate to knock at her door, when a grizzly looking man appeared.... He asked us, at first, suspiciously, where we were from and what our business was; to which we returned plain answers.

"How far is Concord from Boston?" he inquired.

"Twenty miles by railroad."

"Twenty miles by railroad," he repeated.

"Did you ever hear of Concord of Revolutionary fame?"

" Didn't I ever hear of Concord? Why, I heard guns fire at the battle of Bunker Hill.... I was 14 years old at the time of Concord Fight—and where were you then?"

We were obliged to confess that we were not in the fight.

"Well, walk in, we'll leave it to the women," said he....

"Now, I am going to ask you a question," said the old man, "and I don't know as you can tell me; but you are a learned man, and I never had any learning, only what I got by nature." It was in vain that we reminded him that he could quote Josephus to our confusion.—"I've thought it I ever met a learned man I should like to ask him this question. Can you tell me how 'Aix' is spelt, and what it means?" said he, "there's a girl over there named 'Aix.' Now what is it? What does it mean? Is it Scripture? I've read my Bible twenty-five years over and over, and I never came across it."

"Did you read it twenty-five times for this object?" I asked.

"Well, how is it spelt? Wife, how is it spelt?"

She said, "It is in the Bible; I've seen it."

"Well, how do you spell it?"

"I don't know. A e h, ach, s e h, sch—Achseh."

"Does that spell 'Aix'?" Well, do you know what it means?" asked he, turning to me.

"No," I replied, "I never heard the sound before."

"There was a schoolmaster down here once, and they asked him what it meant, and he said it had no more meaning than a henpeck."

I told him that I held the same opinion with the schoolmaster.—Therefore,

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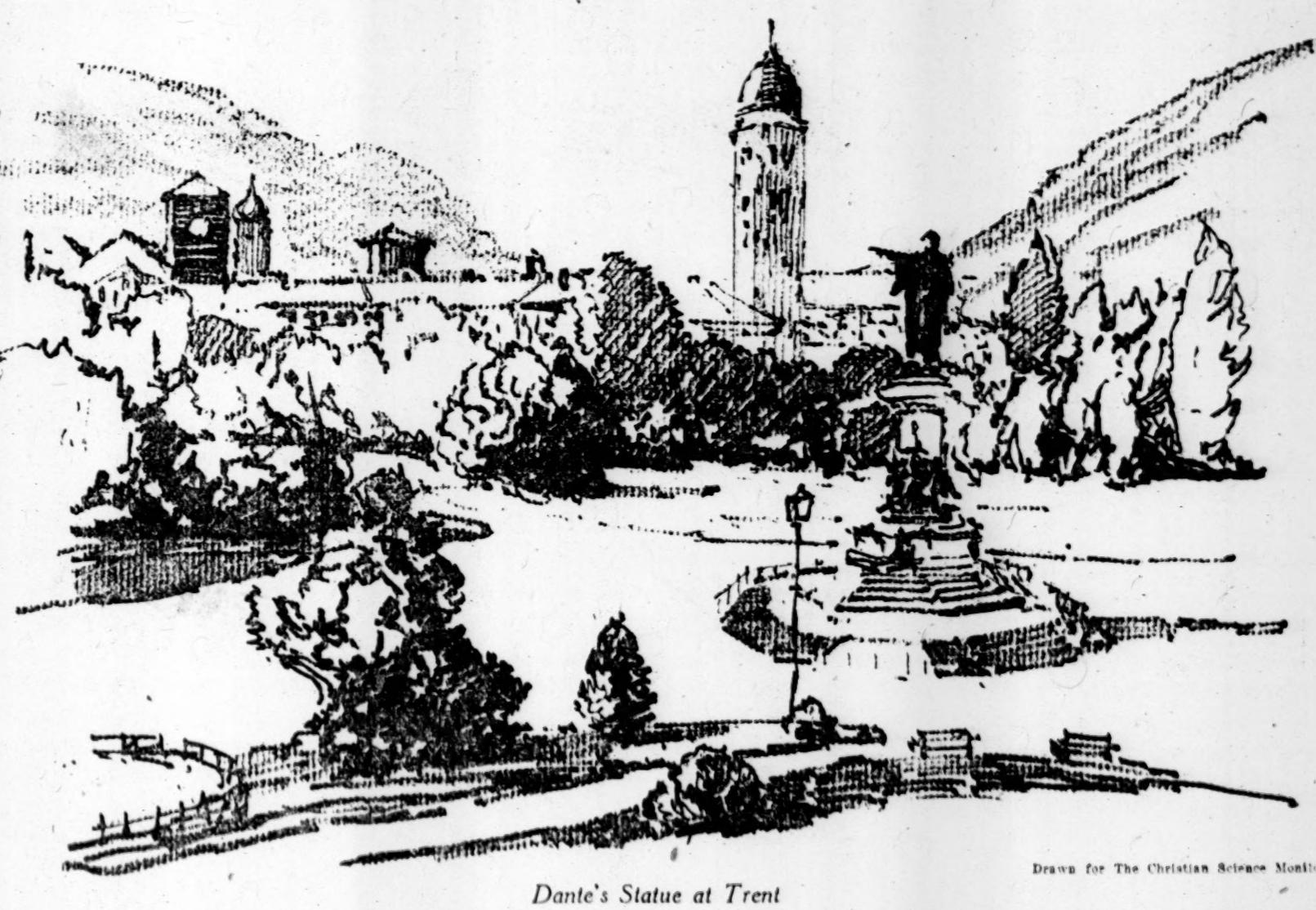
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LITERATURE

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Dante's Statue at Trent

A Great Poet and the Trentino

The great statue of Dante which stands in the piazza called by the poet's name has always looked very much at home in Trent, for, in spite of the outward signs of Austrian rule, till lately visible in the ancient city, landscape, people, and buildings have always borne an unmistakable Italian stamp. The Piazza Dante is a pleasant spot, with its shrubs and bushes, its background of ancient buildings, and its encircling hills. Tradition, firmly believed in the Trentino at any rate, runs that Dante visited the district in person, and his allusions to Trent and the Adige and some of the neighboring scenery certainly read like the writing of some one to whom the scenes of which he was discoursing were familiar. It may well have been that Dante visited the very spot on which Cesare Zocchi's statue of him now stands. He would not have had so far to come to reach Trent, in the days when he was the guest of the Scala family at Verona.

To a good many people the name of Trent has been chiefly familiar as the place in which the famous councils were held, though of late years it has been pretty well known in another connection, that of one of the principal Italian cities which still remain in Austrian hands. Travellers over the Brenner Pass find it a pleasant pastime to watch the gradual change which takes place in the names of the stations, the look of the people and of the country, and the style of the buildings, as the train runs down toward Italy and leaves the Austrian Tyrol behind it.

Trent is well over the dividing line

at which the alteration may be said to take place, and the ancient city has always retained its thoroughly Italian atmosphere. The capital of the Trentino is rich in ancient buildings and fine ones at that. It possesses some interesting old palaces, as that word is understood in Italy, and the great pile of the picturesquely named castle of Buon Consiglio, once the home of the prince-bishops of Trent, still remains, although it is shorn of much of its former glory.

The cathedral is Romanesque in its

style of architecture, and it has the lions on either side of its doorway which are so characteristic of many northern Italian churches. Attractive and quaint beasts these lions generally are, too, wherever they are found, and many travellers besides Tennyson retain affectionate recollections of the "porch pillars on the lion resting," as well as of the "solemn old colonnaded aisles."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1919

EDITORIALS

Sinn Fein and the Rest

If there ever has been a time in the history of Ireland when the dictate of wisdom, indeed of necessity, has been to "wait and see," it is surely the present time. Although to those who knew Ireland, who knew the progress which Sinn Fein was making throughout the country and the fascination of its appeal, the results of the recent election occasioned no great surprise, yet this anticipation of the result helped but little to the gauging of the political situation which would follow. With the old Nationalist Party practically obliterated; with the Home Rule idea, preached by Isaac Butt, fathered by Charles Stewart Parnell, and carried through to the very gates of accomplishment by John Redmond, swept out of the political field, as far as the elected representatives of the Irish people are concerned; and with the great majority of these representatives pledged to a policy entirely inconsistent with the integrity of the British Empire as at present constituted, the utmost that can be done with profit is to make sure of understanding the main factors in the coming struggle, and, for the rest, to wait and see.

These main factors are three in number: the Sinn Feiners, the Ulster Unionists, and that, as yet, quite uncertain quantity, the "Middle Party" of moderate men for which Sir Horace Plunkett claims existence, and for which he is now seeking support. As to the Sinn Feiners, they have done what they said they would do. They have swept the country. At any rate, they have swept the South and West, and they will return, or rather will abstain from returning, to Westminster, a compact body seventy-two strong. They have never made any secret of their intentions, and they do not make any secret of them today. They aim at complete separation from the United Kingdom and from the British Empire, and they claim the right to elevate Ireland to the position of a sovereign state, under the title of the Irish Republic.

The original claim of Sinn Fein, it is true, did not go so far as this. When first it emerged with a definite political platform in 1904, it claimed only the restoration of "the constitution of 1783, the government of Ireland by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." Nevertheless, the whole trend of the "Irish-Ireland Movement," from which the Sinn Fein movement sprang, was essentially separatist. When it began to take shape, in the early '90s, its watchword was the necessity for de-Anglicizing Ireland. It centered itself round a revival of the Irish language, whilst the aim at every turn was the elimination of everything English, or suggestive of English ways or habits of thought. If one strove to be Irish in speech, one should also strive to wear clothes of Irish manufacture. If one aimed at conserving the Irish language, one should also aim at conserving Irish games and dances. So the idea spread until 1903, when Arthur Griffith published, in the United Irishman, his historical tract entitled "The Resurrection of Hungary." The point of this tract was that by the adoption of Francis Deák's advice of passive resistance to Austria; by the refusal of the Hungarians to recognize anything Austrian; by their steady determination to develop their own local authority and by their insistence on their own constitution they finally forced Austria to recognize their national claims.

The adoption of this policy for Ireland was the only road to success, according to Arthur Griffith. Irishmen attending Westminster were recognizing the Act of Union. The first thing to be done was to secure their withdrawal. Ireland had her local councils, and, as he saw the matter, she should strive to govern herself by a general delegation from them. This would be a setting up of a provisional government. Nationalists should, in his view, resort to arbitration courts and not to law courts established by British authority. Agricultural co-operation should be developed so that Ireland might become independent economically. In brief, the policy was "Ireland for the Irish, with every nationalist working for national protection," and, in 1904, this policy came to be designated by the Gaelic phrase Sinn Fein, or "Ourselves Alone."

During the years that followed, although maintaining the futility of ordinary political means, Sinn Fein was willing to accept all it could get, and the Home Rule movement had its general support. The story of the two and a half years' struggle, between the relaunching of the Home Rule measure in 1912 and the outbreak of the war in 1914, calls for no retelling. There was on the one side the utter, implacable opposition of Ulster; the whole province up in arms; the first Ulster Day; the thousands and tens of thousands marching up Royal Avenue, Belfast, from early morning to late at night, to sign the Covenant; the same in every city and village throughout the province; the formation of the Ulster Volunteers; the drilling and reviewing; the importation of arms; the almost comic bewilderment of the government, and indeed of every one else, as to how the matter should be dealt with. And then, on the other side, in the South and West, there is the story of the counter-measures; the Irish Volunteers; the citizen army; the doubt, ever recurring, as to their real aim and object; the struggle for control by the Nationalists; the growing strength of the separatist element; the gun-running incident at Howth; the imminence of a crisis, and the apparent end to it all by the outbreak of the war.

For Sinn Fein, however, the outbreak of the war was the end of nothing, but only the inauguration of a situation much nearer to its desires. Two years later, after the tragic rebellion of Easter, 1916, when one of Dublin's finest streets lay in ruins and the short-lived Irish Republic had come to an end, Sinn Fein stood out quite openly for what it was. Since then it has made no attempt at concealment. In spite of all the efforts of the convention in the following year, Sinn Fein went on

"sweeping the country," whilst Ulster looked on with a sardonic grimness which had "I told you so," written all over it.

At the Irish Convention of 1917, Sir Horace Plunkett was the very epitome of the moderate man, standing between the old Nationalists, on the one hand, and the Ulster Unionists on the other. Sir Horace Plunkett, today, still claims to be the moderate man, but on the one side he has an Ulster more than ever "gotten to its tents," and, on the other, the Sinn Fein of De Valera and Count Plunkett.

Thus are the parties now aligned. There is little that can be said with certainty save this, and this can be said with the utmost certainty. The struggle between Ulster and the rest of Ireland is a religious struggle. However much this may be denied or discounted, it is, nevertheless, that first, last, and always. When, therefore, Count Plunkett, bearing a Roman Catholic title, speaks of the Pope as his father; declares he would gladly welcome him if he came to Ireland; asserts that the watchword of Sinn Fein is "Faith and Fatherland"; and insists that there is no antagonism between Ireland and Germany, the views of the Ulster Unionists as they look back, with an almost fierce reverence, upon all that they and their forefathers have stood and fought for, from the days of Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne to the present day, need no description.

And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of the apparent completeness of the impasse, the situation, as recently pointed out in the cable dispatches to this paper from London, leaves those Irishmen who know Ireland best quite imperturbable. When The Skibbereen Eagle of grateful memory, many years ago, began one of its leading articles, on a famous occasion, with the portentous words, "As we have repeatedly warned the Tzar," it never suspected that it was doing anything unusual; neither indeed was it. And yet, in that one sentence, there stood revealed for all who had eyes to see, the true inwardness of the Irishman of the South and West "in politics;" the "graham word," the baffling joy of make-believe, the fierce delight of "the talk there is to it."

Food Situation in Europe

The statement made, a few days ago, by Mr. G. H. Roberts, the new British Food Controller, concerning the food situation in Europe and the steps being taken to meet it, is worthy of the most careful attention, not only, of course, in the United Kingdom, but in all the associated countries of the great alliance. It cannot be too often insisted that the winning of the war has not done away with the call for a continued self-sacrifice in many directions. Reconstruction, if it is to be thorough and permanent, demands genuine devotion, but, even before reconstruction can be successfully undertaken, there must be a determined effort to meet, as quickly as possible, the pressing necessities of literally millions of people in Europe. As President Wilson stated in his recent message to Congress, "Extended investigation and consideration of the food situation in certain parts of Europe disclose that especially urban populations, in certain areas, are not only facing absolute starvation during the winter, but that many of these people are unable to find immediate resources with which to purchase their food." Mr. Wilson has grasped the gravity and urgency of the need, and it is the same with most people who go to Europe and come in actual contact with the situation there.

In the midst of plenty it is difficult to realize the extraordinary state of destitution to which large areas in Europe are reduced. And it is for this reason that the simple relation of facts contained in Mr. Roberts' statement is so valuable. As Mr. Roberts explained, during the war famine was kept away from the borders of the European Allies largely owing to British organization, initiative, and self-sacrifice, with the assistance and cooperation of the United States. Great Britain imposed upon herself a rationing system more drastic and complete than was applied in any other allied country, in order that she might meet the ever-increasing calls upon her tonnage caused by the need of her allies for munitions, clothing, coal, food, and raw materials of every kind. These needs still continue, whilst Great Britain still continues to impose upon herself, to very large extent, the restrictions of war times, and is energetically taking her share, through the Supreme Inter-Allied Council of Supply and Relief, in meeting the pressing needs of her neighbors. Great Britain is, in fact, recognizing that the Allies need to recognize to the full, that the problem of food control is very much an international problem, and that it is of the utmost importance that it should be given a foremost place in the concern of the nations.

One of the most pressing needs in the work of reconstruction is the obtaining of a just sense of proportion as to the importance of various demands as they arise. No doubt the industrial situation in the United States must needs be cared for, but suitable action in that respect should not prevent the extension of a helping hand to hard-pressed Europeans. This question of supplying the needs of Europe at the earliest possible moment is one of first importance. There should enter into it no spirit of parsimony, and the fact should be fully recognized that any expenditure undertaken at the present moment would be, in the words of President Wilson, in his recent message to Congress, "a mere pittance compared to the results that will be obtained from it."

Will the President Tour the Country?

The impression appears to be gaining strength at home and abroad that, upon returning to his own country, President Wilson may undertake a speaking tour of the United States, with the purpose of acquainting his fellow countrymen with the status of the proposal for a League of Nations, as revealed to him by personal association with the leading men of Europe and by the proceedings of the Peace Conference. By the time of his departure from France, it is quite probable, sufficient progress will have been made in developing and defining the policies of the principal countries to enable him to point out wherein these policies are in agreement or divergent, and to explain what differences, if any, exist among the repre-

sentatives of the victorious Powers, and how such possible differences can best be removed or reconciled.

The reasonableness of the report that President Wilson contemplates such a tour may be found in the fact that the step, if taken, will conform to one of the most notable of his characteristics. Whenever in the past he has arrived at the point of making a vital decision, he has gone to the people with his problem. It is his consistent custom to sound public opinion and to direct rather than attempt to mold it. His tremendous strength as an exponent of American sentiment is due to his fixed habit of discovering, before proceeding on any extraordinary departure from tradition, how far the people are willing to go with him. It is easily conceivable that he has, at this moment, a matured plan of action with relation to the manner in which permanent peace can be obtained for and secured to the world; that this plan of action is, in the main, agreeable to Great Britain, France, and Italy; that, in his belief, unless the situation in all its phases were better understood in the United States than it is at the present time, there might be at home some protest against the method and manner of settlement which he proposes, or with which he is in sympathy, and that, in order that his countrymen shall not be left in ignorance or doubt, it will be the wise thing for him to talk to them, and to take counsel with them about it.

In this connection, it seems to be already arranged that the President will begin his tour in Boston, Massachusetts; that his trip will extend through the Middle West, down the Mississippi Valley, through the cotton and corn belts, thence to the wheat lands of the Northwest, to the mountain mining region, and finally to the Pacific States.

Need it be said that everywhere the President, should he make this tour, will receive a loyal and enthusiastic welcome, or that his presentation of the world situation and his proposals for the establishment of permanent world peace will be listened to with sympathetic attention? His fellow countrymen apparently expect their Chief Magistrate to take the ground that the American people have a right to know in advance to what course the United States is to be committed in the Peace Conference.

Not Forgetting Carrie Nation

GREAT reforms are not easily won, nor are they ever won without resort to methods of a nature to arouse and disturb the self-satisfied and entirely contented. An altogether complacent public does not like to be reformed; it prefers to be let alone. To alarm it and to arouse it to a keener sense of its responsibility may be, and often is, regarded as a great annoyance. Throughout all the ages the genuine and successful reformer, or, at least, the fearless, restless, persistent advocate of every genuine reform that has eventually succeeded, has been regarded as a trouble-maker. People who like to take things easily, and, consequently, to take them as they come, never welcome the reformer who will not be content with things as he finds them simply because they exist and have become institutional. Therefore, reformers, while engaged in reforming, are seldom, if ever, popular. This is the story told by all sacred and secular history.

The men and women who have changed the world for the better have almost invariably been disliked, and more than disliked at times, by those who were content with the world. This fact is written in big letters across the chronicles of the United States. Of course, many reformers in the past who, in their times, were denounced as mischief-makers, demagogues, and fanatics, are now remembered as public benefactors, but this has apparently not made the way smoother for those reformers who have followed them. Nevertheless, the work of reformation will go on, for if the world is not to move forward it must move backward, and this is not a conceivable possibility.

Carrie Nation caused a great deal of annoyance in Kansas, a State that meant very well, indeed, but that was content for a long while with merely meaning well. Having become a prohibition State in 1886, many of its people thought it had gone far enough. Throughout the larger part of it the state prohibition law was enforced, and dryness was characteristic of all Kansas areas in which the anti-liquor element was ever watchful and alert; but the liquor interests, through collusion with local authorities, were shipping intoxicants into the State regularly from Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, and in some parts of Kansas, particularly in the west and southwest, distillers and brewers, despite the preponderance of anti-liquor sentiment, did not even take the trouble to mask or conceal the traffic by resorting to the "speak easy" or the "blind pig."

Carrie Nation was a daughter of Kentucky, a State once noted for its distilleries. She had married, in her girlhood, a man who had become addicted to drink, and this had destroyed their happiness. The loss of her husband filled her with intense aversion to the saloon, and she determined to devote her life to the work of arousing public antagonism against the barrooms. Removing to Kansas, she married David Nation, who sympathized with her prohibition tendencies. At first she went about her work in an argumentative fashion. She would enter barrooms and address the proprietor, if he were present, but, at any rate, the bartender and the patrons.

But she soon realized that little real progress was being made, and that, while obtaining a great deal of notoriety in the press, she was making very little headway in the matter of arousing the better element of the public to a recognition of the real meaning of her work. So she decided to make a departure. Armed with a hatchet, she entered the elaborately appointed barroom of the Carry Hotel in Wichita, on Dec. 27, 1900, and proceeded to "smash" her first saloon. Before she could be stopped she had irreparably injured some of the highly polished and costly furniture. Going to another saloon she repeated her performance. In the following months she "smashed" saloons by the score, not only hacking the furniture but breaking the mirrors and glassware.

Thousands of people of the contented type in Kansas were, as a result of Carrie Nation's crusade, surprised to learn that there were so many saloons illegally wide open in the State. Her activities exposed other conditions of

which the complacent were ignorant. She produced evidence for the anti-liquor movement that was invaluable in legislative investigations. The people of Kansas as a whole began to demand that the day of farcical prohibition should be brought to an end. New and stringent laws were adopted and, better still, enforced. Carrie Nation, in fact, forced upon Kansas the decision to live up to its pretensions, as Neal Dow had, thirty years earlier, forced a like decision upon the people of Maine.

Carrie Nation saw the barrooms of Kansas not nominally but actually closed, and then she entered Nebraska and other states, even going as far east as New York on her lecturing tour. She was not generally popular at any time. To the end of her career her methods were severely criticized. She was often abused and praised by the press. But those who spoke most slightly or deprecatingly of her while she was wielding her hatchet were compelled to admit, when she laid it down, that through sheer pluck, as well as moral courage and persistence, she had accomplished her self-imposed task.

Notes and Comments

WITH the number of towns and cities in the United States asking for a captured cannon as a souvenir of the war already larger, so says a Congressman, than the number of cannon, it becomes something of a problem how best to distribute them. Cannon, machine guns, mortars, and other tools of destruction which it is hoped may now become so many reminders of an extinct way of settling international questions, must be justly distributed; and bills now in Congress provide for distribution in proportion to the actual representation of each section by men in the service. Some must be kept for national parks, and a few pieces may be found that can be incorporated in bell metal to make the carillons that have been suggested in connection with peace memorials. But the bells of a carillon must be made with copper and tin in proper proportion, and, as modern cannon are not made of such materials, there is apparently only a possibility that some of the older and smaller German pieces may be of copper. Empty shells and other war matériel, however, may perhaps serve the bell-makers, and leave intact the total number of cannon that the United States Government can distribute.

THINKING of peace memorials, the United States will be the richer for the possession of carillons, those gigantic bell-pianos, as they might be called, for which Belgium was, and happily can still be, famous. Many of her carillons, with from thirty-eight to fifty-two bells, ranging from little ones that weigh only a few pounds to big ones of six or seven tons, were destroyed by shell fire or enemy spoliation, but some of the best have survived uninjured. The bells of Iseghem were taken away by the Germans, and recaptured and brought back by the British. The carillon of Malines survived in a tower that was seven times hit by artillery; but the keyboard was smashed from which Josef Benyn, one of the greatest bell-masters in the world, bravely rang out the national airs of Belgium while the invaders were getting ready to enter the town. And now the carillon of Malines can resume its interrupted weekly concerts, one of which, just before the war, is said to have had an audience of at least 30,000.

THE question of the future of Luxembourg and Limburg, in fact of the Belgian frontier generally, has, in its time, caused not a little ink to flow. A part of the story of the Duchy belongs to the year 1831, the year of the London Conference, when Louis Philippe had sent Talleyrand as Ambassador to London. The French diplomat insisted on the neutrality of the Grand Duchy in the event of Philippeville and Marienberg not being ceded to France. Palmerston, writing to Granville, gave to him the gist of his reply to the French Ambassador: "I replied I had no right to give what was Belgium's property and not ours; that it was impossible for me in order to settle the quarrel between Holland and Belgium that I should fleece either party." Other times other manners, and it will now be for the people of Luxembourg and Limburg to decide themselves the trend of their future.

IN a recent account of Mr. McAdoo's activities there is retold an incident that can hardly fail to make the fair-minded reader, of whatever political party, hope that the former Secretary of the Treasury will continue in political life. It was just after Mr. McAdoo had taken charge of the Democratic National Campaign Bureau, in the first Wilson campaign; and the bureau had issued a cartoon of Mr. George W. Perkins, campaign manager for the Progressives, which the subject of it considered a gross misrepresentation. Mr. Perkins wrote to the Democratic bureau, explaining his objection, and the cartoon was withdrawn. "I have investigated the cartoon of which you complain," wrote Mr. McAdoo. "I am opposed to misrepresentation for the accomplishment of a political or other purpose. This cartoon does misrepresent, and I have advised that no further use be made of it. You may be sure that none of us has any desire to misrepresent or to be unfair in any way to any of our antagonists." This response has in it the ring of good sportsmanship that one likes to hear in the words of a campaign manager, a director of public service, or a man in private business.

THE intelligent and far-sighted forces that have been working for years for the protection of birds in the United States have learned much about the pertinacity of the opposition in nullifying protective laws and leaving the birds to the mercy of any man who can buy or borrow a gun. They secured a national law to protect migratory birds; then they secured a treaty with Great Britain protecting the migratory birds of Canada in the United States and those of the United States in Canada; and finally the enabling act that made the treaty operative. The opposition have found a technicality in the national law that makes it unconstitutional; but the bird treaty affords practically the same protection, and cannot be broken. The migratory birds are safe. The wonder remains that, when the nation so fully recognizes the importance of the protection of birds, a small minority is still so determined to leave them unprotected.